ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Warmer; rain by to-night; brisk southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,211. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅜c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury has made public his determination to hold firm to Fashoda, yielding nothing to the French expedition. This declaration caused a dullness in foreign markets, but the opinions entertained at Paris are that France will not risk war simply for sovereignty on the Upper Nile. The retrograde movement in China is rampant, and all who favored reforms are being suppressed. The Parnellites held a meeting at Dublin yesterday, declaring for straight-out home rule, and denouncing the projected Anglo-American alliance, declaring that England is seeking to use America's power to aid her in working out satisfactorily the grave foreign problems which confront her. Mr. John Dillon at Glasgow, in a speech, practically bid for the unity of the two Irish Party sections for the purpose of working for home rule. Italy's financial straits prevent the proposed enlagement of her navy. The proposition to annex Jamaica to Canada is now before the people of the Island. Germany will send another Minister to the Vatican in place of Baron von Bülow.—Page 5.

Page 1.

A man and two boys were drowned by the capsizing of a small sailboat in Chatham Bay, Massachusetts, Sunday morning.

Republican nominations for the State Senate were made last night in ten New York county districts, all except the Tenth and Twentieth.

Bridget McDonald, seventy years old, who was probably the tallest woman in New York, was found dead last night in her basement home at 329 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The British oil steamer Weehawken, which cleared from Philadelphia for Venice on Saturday, was destroyed by fire on Cherry Island Flats, in the Delaware, yesterday morning.

George D. Saxton, the murdered brother of President McKinley's wife, was buried yesterday at Canton, Ohio. Mrs. George pleaded not guilty to the affidavit charging her with the murder.

Gov. Tanner has threatened to withdraw military protection from Illinois mines operated with imported labor and to forcibly disarm guards employed by the mine-owners.

Private Nygren of the Twelfth New York was shot by Provost Guard Kitchen of the Third Kentucky in Lexington, Ky., on Sunday night, and last night Nygren's comrades in camp planned to seize a train and break into the city jail to lynch the guard. They were overpowered by officers and several arrests were made. Lexington was virtually under martial law last night.

Page 2.

Augustus Van Wyck will speak in Buffalo on Oct. 22.

The Republicans of the Eighth Alabama District yesterday decided not to oppose Gen. Wheeler for Congress.

Frank L. Warner is seeking an independent Republican nomination in the Fourteenth District, in opposition to Lemuel E. Quigg.

The Business Men's Democratic Association last night ratified the nominations of the Syracuse Convention. Asa A. Alling made a pointed speech.

Page 3.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued an order yesterday outlining the plan of reorganizing the National Guard.

The order designating the general officers to be mustered out of service was published officially yesterday at Washington.

Page 4.

Mrs. Emily Van Vleck, wife of Volkert Van Vleck and mother of George H. Snow, both dentists in this city, was yesterday sent to the almshouse, both men professing inability to support her, though both were formerly prosperous.

Chief of Police Devery made a statement yesterday which led to the belief that there might be trouble between the police and the election deputies under Superintendent McCullagh. The Chief said that the badges and clubs of the deputies were illegally similar to those of the police.

The Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church yesterday decided to create a new missionary district in Japan. There was considerable discussion over Article 5 of the Constitution governing the formation of new dioceses. The House of Bishops discussed the divorce question, but no decision was reached.

Allan T. Brinsmade, representing the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Attorney General Frank S. Monett of Ohio will this morning begin an investigation of the Standard Oil Company at the New Amsterdam Hotel. They claim the company is in contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Standard Oil officials have agreed to appear in answer.

Page 5.

Daisy Smith, sixteen years old, was found murdered yesterday in a field near her home, at Boiles Run, Penn.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday and discussed nature study for children.

Attorney General Hancock yesterday granted an application for the commencement of an action to annul the charter of the City Gas Company of New York.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday received from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club an acceptance of the challenge for a series of races next year for the International Cup.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 4; Baltimore, 4. Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Boston, 8; Washington, 2. Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 0. Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Page 7.

The Norwegian steamer Banan arrived at Philadelphia yesterday with the body of a passenger who succumbed to yellow fever.

The Quebec conference adjourned yesterday to meet in Washington on Nov. 1. American delegates predict that a treaty will be reached.

Chauncey M. Depew delivered a political speech last night at the Hamilton Club's Chicago Day celebration in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

George Cahill was accused yesterday in Jefferson Market Court of stealing $2,000 worth of jewels from Marie Medley, who lives at the Imperial Hotel.

Page 10.

Several members of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church expressed themselves yesterday as confident that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London would be the unanimous choice of congregation and Session as the successor for the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Page 12.

The widow of a soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment who died in service, yesterday had a decree of divorce from him set aside. The decree had been granted two days after the man's death.

A laundryman who delivered the wrong shirt to a customer has employed counsel to help him obtain the return of the garment. The customer has also employed a lawyer, who is in a quandary over the matter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, a trained nurse, sixty-seven years old, of 34 Morningside Avenue, has complained to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street police that men and children have cast electric spells on her and inflated her with gas.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday heard the application of the Board of Education for an appropriation more than double that made last year. The application was taken up in detail. Men of the Brooklyn Borough School Board said they wished that borough were again a city. The estimate of the Street Cleaning Department was cut freely.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 8.

INDIAN CHIEFS FOR PEACE

Gen. Bacon Confers with the Leaders at the Leech Lake Agency.

RUNNERS SENT FOR HOSTILES

Belief That the Pillagers Will Accept the Terms of Surrender Offered by the Government's Agents.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Indian council was held at the agency this afternoon, and was well attended by Flatmouth and representative delegations.

Gen. Bacon and Inspector Tinker told the Bear Islanders that if they would give up the men for whom the warrants were issued and come in themselves, they could go home. If they resisted, the Government would not rest till the recalcitrants had been captured, and the Bear Islanders would not then be permitted to occupy the islands again. This message will reach the hostiles by runners to-night.

Gen. Bacon's terms were received by the chiefs with signs of evident pleasure, and they all signified their approval of them. It is believed the Pillagers will accept them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Federal and State authorities are now working in harmony toward the quelling of the Indian revolt. Gen. Bacon offered to come down from Walker this evening to confer with Gov. Clough, but the latter advised conference by wire. Early to-day the Governor received the following message from Gen. Bacon:

"Situation bad; conference yesterday resulted in nothing. None of the Indian chiefs were there. The lumbermen are all coming into Walker. Troops needed at Cass Lake."

Nevertheless the Governor believes that the situation is well in hand and that the recalcitrants are practically surrounded by soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg of the State militia wires to Gov. Clough from Deer River, on the Fosston line:

"Have scouts out to get reliable information. The people are more frightened all along the line. More troops should be stationed west of here. Bemidji is very much excited."

The construction crews on the northwestern extension of the Brainerd and Northern to Bemidji and northward to Cass Lake have joined the refugees at Walker, and it may be necessary to send them back to work under guard, as these two extensions, in the event of a prolongation of the trouble, would be of great strategic value. Troops may yet be placed at three more points in addition to the present forces at Fosston line points. These are where the line crosses the Mississippi, the Indian portage trail three miles west of Ball Club Lake. With these avenues of escape cut off it would be practically impossible for the hostiles to escape northward.

From Park River the Governor has received the following personal statement signed by Chief Ned Gay Bug Enanoway Rush:

"We, the Chippewa Indians at Pine Point, beg to state to the public that we are perfectly friendly to the whites, and have no ill-feeling, and are in no way hostile. We have decided at the council not to take any part whatever in the Leech Lake trouble."

A company of fifty volunteers has been offered to the Governor from Litchfield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Officials of both the War Department and the Interior Department are inclined to the belief that the seriousness of the Indian uprising in Minnesota has been exaggerated. They are not disposed, however, to take anything for granted.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed Gen. Bacon to-night that he could have all the troops he might deem necessary to quell the demonstration of the hostiles. The Fourth Infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, have been placed at Gen. Bacon's disposal. Both regiments are prepared to move to the scene of the uprising at a few hours' notice.

Indian Commissioner Jones has gone in person to Minnesota to investigate the subject of the uprising. He was expected to arrive there to-day, and the Indian Bureau is looking for information from him tomorrow.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the Mississippi bands of the Chippewas, three chiefs of that branch of the Chippewa tribe have sent to the Secretary of the Interior from Detroit, Minn., the following dispatch, which was received here this morning:

"We hear with regret of the trouble at Leech Lake, and wish to assure the Government of our continued friendship and loyalty of the Mississippi bands of the Chippewas at White Earth.

"MAY-SHAW-KE-GE-SHIG,
"JOE CRITT, and
"TAY-CUM-E-GE-SHIG, Chiefs."

Excitement at Bermidji, Minn.

BERMIDJI, Minn., Oct. 10.—A rumor this morning that the Indians were coming caused a stampede. The people were greatly excited, and massed at the Court House. The soldiers were telegraphed for, and two companies of militia are on the way from Duluth.

MAY LEAD THE CHIPPEWAS.

White Cloud's Son, an Episcopal Minister, a Possible Head Chief of the Tribe.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Rev. Charles Wright, Episcopal minister at the agency, left here to-day to attend the funeral of his father, Chief White Cloud, who died at White Earth Agency last week, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. Wright says he prefers not to assume the many responsibilities of the head chieftainship, but, if it would be for the best interests of the whole of the Chippewas and if the request was unanimous, he might agree.

Mr. Wright predicts still further trouble when the soldiers go over to the mainland. He believes that a delegation of peaceable Indians could secure the arrest of the hostiles, but that they will never give in to the soldiers, and that just as soon as the soldiers come in sight they will be fired upon.

ABBE FLEURAL MURDERED.

The Venerable French Priest Beaten to Death by Burglars.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—At Saint Patrice, near Chinon, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, while the parish priest, the venerable Abbé Fleural, was conducting the service, burglars entered the presbytery and murdered his aged housekeeper.

They then awaited the abbé's return, and beat him also to death, afterward ransacking the house. Abbé Fleural was chaplain to the Marquis de Castellane.

MAD PREACHER IN A CHURCH.

Suddenly Becomes Insane at a Conference, and His Wild Shouts Nearly Cause a Panic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—"Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" shrieked the Rev. Watson Thatcher, a tall, white-haired Methodist minister, who had suddenly become insane in the midst of a business session at the Rock River Conference this morning. For a moment the audience ascribed the minister's action to a hysterical outburst of sorrow at the step backward to which the militant branch of the Church had been forced in its fight against heathenism in the distant Flowery Kingdom.

But the continuation of the frenzied cries quickly convinced all beholders that the swaying figure in broadcloth had become crazed. Two ministers who sat close to the insane preacher grabbed him by the arms and tried to hurry him down the aisle. As the swinging doors shut off the sight of the maniac howls from the fascinated spectators awoke from the shock. With one impulse all jumped to their feet and started to jam the narrow aisles in a mad dash for the doors.

But above the confusion rang the strong tones of Bishop Warren, and his appeal possessed power to stop the incipient panic and turn the excited audience back to their seats. To-night his condition had not changed.

ILLINOIS MINING TROUBLES.

Gov. Tanner Threatens to Withdraw Military Protection from Collieries Operated with Imported Labor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Gov. Tanner has had a sharp controversy over the telephone with Manager Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company in regard to sending troops to Virden, where the operators have been planning to use imported negroes to fill the places of strikers.

Manager Lukens, in reply to a question, said he proposed to import labor, and would operate his mine, if necessary, at the muzzles of Winchesters. Gov. Tanner said he would not send troops to assist the operators in running their mines with imported labor, and if the operators attempted to enforce their ideas in regard to Winchesters he would send the National Guard to Virden to disarm all.

In regard to the situation at Pana, Gov. Tanner said if the operators persisted in employing imported labor he would withdraw the troops from that place.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—Upon petition of Fred W. Lukens, manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, Judge Owen Thompson of the Circuit Court, at Springfield, has issued an order upon the Circuit Clerk of Macoupin County directing him to issue writs of injunction against a number of Virden's most prominent citizens. These writs are returnable at the January term of court. Officers began serving the papers to-day.

In the petition Mr. Lukens cites that his property is endangered by the actions of the men enjoined. Warrants will also be issued against strikers who assisted in running the Chicago deputies out of Virden. Other legal processes for restraining the strikers are under way of being executed.

Several hundred Springfield miners have arrived at Virden since midnight. The strikers are elated over the Governor's present stand in refusing to send troops here. Lukens will have another conference with the Executive to-day. The miners assert they have not violated the law. The leaders informed "General" Bradley, the Mount Olive agitator, that if he did anything to incite the men he would have to leave town. The miners have reason to believe negroes will arrive to-day or to-night.

BRITISH OIL STEAMER ABLAZE.

Struck a Bar in the Delaware, Bulkheads Were Strained, and Oil Poured Into the Stokehole.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The British oil steamer Weehawken, which cleared from this port on Saturday for Venice with a cargo of 1,300,000 gallons of oil, was destroyed by fire on Cherry Island Flats, about twenty miles down the Delaware River, this morning.

The vessel left this port at 6 o'clock last night, and after proceeding down the river as far as Marcus Hook anchored for the night. She resumed her journey a few minutes after 4 o'clock this morning. The steamer reached Cherry Island Flats about 6 o'clock, and while following the channel, as indicated by the range lights, she scraped on the bottom, evidently touching a bar.

She got off without difficulty, but a few minutes afterward Third Engineer Richards reported to Chief Officer Coghlan that the bulkheads aft had been strained by the scraping on the bottom, and that oil was pouring into the stokehole, and had caught fire. Coghlan at once ordered the boat beached, and the pilot headed for the Delaware shore, and ran as far in as possible. The tide was running up at the time, and as it was high the boat was run to within about four hundred yards of the shore. While this was being done two lifeboats were put in shape, and the crew of thirty-six men was soon safe in them. None of them was able, however, to secure any valuables, and nothing was taken off the burning ship except her papers and the clothes the men were in.

The oil and other inflammable matter of the Weehawken burned fiercely all the morning. The cargo was valued at $50,000.

The Weehawken was owned by the Weehawken Steamship Company, Limited, and was chartered by the Anglo-American Oil Company, (the Standard Oil Company.) She was 310 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold, with 2,784 gross tonnage. The big tanker was valued at $300,000.

NEW YORK SCHOONER BURNED.

The George Gurney Found on Fire and Beached on Tumbler Island, Me.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Oct. 10.—The New York schooner George Gurney, bound from Sullivan for New York, with a cargo of paving stones, was found on fire this afternoon by the fishing steamer Kearsarge, which beached her on Tumbler Island, off this port, where she burned to the water's edge.

The Gurney caught fire last night off George's Island. She had been leaking badly, and the crew were preparing to abandon her. While getting their clothing and other effects in the cabin a lamp fell off a shelf and exploded, setting the schooner on fire. Capt. Cobb and crew launched a boat and abandoned the vessel. They were out all night, and arrived here late this forenoon.

The schooner was owned by Amos D. Carver of New York. She was a three-master, registered 228 tons net, was 147 feet in length, and was built at South Rondout, N. Y., in 1874.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZES.

Man Picked Up Insensible in Chatham Bay—His Two Sons and a Friend Drowned.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 10.—The crew of the Monomoy life-saving station picked up a boat full of water in Chatham Bay this morning, in which also were the almost lifeless body of a man and the dead bodies of a man and a boy.

The former is the only survivor of a party of four who started in a small sailboat from Harwichport for Chatham yesterday morning. His name is Charles Hamer of Harwich. The others in the party were Claude and Joseph Hamer, his sons, and Freeman Bassett, also of Harwich.

The boat was capsized by Bassett's climbing the mast to fix the gaff, which had become loosened from the mast. Claude Hamer was lost overboard. The others perished in the boat.

Claude and Joseph Hamer were respectively ten and twelve years of age. Mr. Bassett was about forty.

GEORGE D. SAXTON BURIED.

Mrs. McKinley's Murdered Brother at Rest in Canton—Mrs. George Pleads Not Guilty.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The funeral services over the remains of George D. Saxton, held at the M. C. Barber residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were very short and simple. They were conducted by the Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the home church of the Saxtons, assisted by the Rev. Dr. O. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist Church, with which President McKinley is associated, in the presence of relatives and nearest friends.

At the prescribed hour, the members of the family took their seats in the south parlor, while the friends who were present gathered together in the hall and north parlor, in which room lay the casket. The clergymen stood in the hall, which separates the north and south parlors. A quartet sang a hymn at the opening. The Rev. Mr. Milligan read a selection of Scripture, and Dr. Manchester offered prayer. There were no remarks made by either clergyman.

When the services were over, the members of the family took their places in the carriages in the following order: In the first carriage, President and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber; second carriage, George, Mary, William, and Ida Barber; third carriage, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saxton, Will C. and Helen Saxton; fourth carriage, William A. Goodman, Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, Mrs. Maria Saxton, and Mrs. Conrad. Other relatives and near friends, including Webb C. Hayes, followed in other carriages. Many people gathered about the Barber residence and along the way which was taken by the funeral cortège to West Lawn Cemetery. The remains were consigned to their last resting place, in the Saxton family lot. The commitment service was read at the grave.

This morning Anna E. George, charged with the murder of Mrs. Saxton, was brought into Justice Keigher's courtroom to enter her plea to the affidavit charging her with the murder. Long before the appointed hour the courtroom was filled with men and women, all anxious to see Mrs. George and hear her plead to the charge against her.

As she entered the room, Mrs. George, assisted by a constable, made her way through the crowd and took a seat at the court table. She was clad in a plaid skirt of a gray color and a gayly colored shirt waist, and wore a jaunty hat trimmed in the season's style. She looked unconcerned. The eyes of everybody in the courtroom were upon her, as she gazed about the room.

After reading the affidavit, Mr. Welty of Mrs. George's counsel said the defense was ready for the arraignment. He said they desired to waive the reading of the affidavit and enter a plea of not guilty to the charge. Prosecutor Pommerene replied that they had a right to waive the reading of the affidavit, but that the prisoner must answer for herself as to her guilt or innocence. Justice Reigher then asked Mrs. George if she was guilty or not guilty to the charge made against her in the affidavit. Mrs. George, seemingly not disturbed in the least, but in a very weak and scarcely audible voice, said she pleaded "Not guilty."

After the arraignment there was some little controversy between the attorneys as to the time for the preliminary hearing. Tuesday afternoon was agreed upon. Mrs. George was then taken back to the jail by Constable Henry.

PRESIDENT STARTS FOR OMAHA.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—President McKinley left here at 9:10 to-night on his way to the Omaha Exposition, and will reach Chicago at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, leaving an hour later on the Northwestern Road. Mrs. McKinley remained in Canton, but will join the President at Chicago in time for the Peace Jubilee.

A Pennsylvania special train bearing the Presidential party from Washington arrived at Canton at 9 o'clock. On board of it were Secretary Bliss, Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Secretary John Addison Porter, and Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou.

Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Gage are expected to join the party at Omaha. The President's car Campania was attached to the special immediately upon the latter's arrival.

Shortly before the Presidential train left Washington, another special started for Omaha from the Baltimore and Ohio station with Gen. Miles and other army officers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the representatives of the press.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS MISFORTUNE.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 10.—Henry Dixon, a former night watchman for the Merrimac Corporation, cut his throat to-day at his boarding place, and was dead when found. Dixon was forty-three years old, and was engaged to be married to a Miss McKenna, a domestic in a boarding house.

Not long ago he invested $1,200 of his own money and induced his fiancée to invest $500, their total savings, and, thinking his fortune already made, he stopped work and made elaborate preparations for his marriage. He also induced several friends to invest their money. The company failed, and with its collapse went his money and that of Miss McKenna. Dixon became mentally unbalanced and ended his life. He leaves parents and brothers and sisters in Vermont.

ANGRY WOMEN FLOOD A HOUSE.

Mrs. Nellie Mulhen and her daughter, Mrs. Bincke, of 420 West Sixteenth Street, had notice served on them last Saturday to remove from their apartments on the top story within five days. The notice was served by Nathan Tekulsky, brother of Morris Tekulsky, President of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of this city. Yesterday the women plugged up the sink, the bathtub, and the washtub and turned on every spigot in their apartments. The water flooded the apartments and ran all the way down stairs. The tenants were in an uproar. The ceilings dropped and the plastering of walls fell down.

Mr. Tekulsky went to protest, and was the target for a small tubful of soapsuds. The women told Tekulsky that they would set fire to the building, but he replied that they had soaked the building so well it wouldn't burn.

Tekulsky went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and secured a summons for the appearance of the two women. Both denied that they maliciously turned on the water, but Magistrate Simms sentenced each to one month on Blackwell's Island.

George Gould to Make a Polo Field.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—Lakewood is to have a polo field. George J. Gould has purchased a farm belonging to the Laurel House Company, and also a tract of woodland, both of which adjoin property he already owned. Mr. Gould will at once begin to improve the property, and will lay out a polo field. The ground is well adapted to this use, and can be made one of the finest fields for the game in the country. Part of the old Lakewood golf links will be included.

Decision in Chaplain McIntyre's Case.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—The naval court-martial in the case of Chaplain Joseph H. McIntyre has completed its verdict. Capt. Lauchelmer, Judge Advocate of the court, is on his way to Washington bearing the documents to the head of the Navy Department. No portion of the findings will be made public until they are given out by the proper authorities at the National capital.

Chicago Slot Machine Telephone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—In an opinion rendered to the Judiciary Committee of the City Council to-day Corporation Counsel Thornton holds that the slot machine telephone, as used by the Chicago Telephone Company, is illegal.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M., Washington 6 P. M.—Adv.

NEW YORK SOLDIER SHOT

Private Nygren of the 12th Regiment Killed by a Provost Guard at Lexington, Ky.

HIS COMRADES SEEK REVENGE

300 of Them Plan to Seize a Train and Break Into the City Jail to Lynch the Guard — Overpowered by Officers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—This town is virtually under martial law to-night. The provost guard has been strengthened by the addition of two whole companies of men from the Third Kentucky and every approach to the city from Camp Hamilton is strongly guarded. Men on horseback are stationed at various points acting as spies for the benefit of the guard.

This state of affairs grew out of the killing of Private Henry Nygren of Company B, Twelfth New York, last night, by Provost Guard Alvie Kitchen of Company H, Third Kentucky. The guard asked Nygren for his pass, but the New York boy took to his heels and was shot by the provost officer. Policemen in the vicinity placed the guard under arrest, and he is now in the county jail, which is also being heavily guarded.

At 8 o'clock to-night a large number of New York men and others were noticed congregating about the Camp Hamilton station, and when the train was ready to leave for town 300 soldiers were on hand with pistols, bayonets, and guns. Many of them had already got on the train, when the railroad officials, notified of the intention of the soldiers, ordered the train held.

The soldiers, finding that the train would not move, planned to capture it and run it into the city, but at this juncture officers from the Twelfth New York and First Territorial apppeared and tried to persuade the men to return to camp. Failing in this, the officers used force. Several men were knocked down and their weapons taken from them. Finally the leaders were arrested and the train was sent into the city empty.

The men declare they will hang Kitchen, and many of them have walked into the city, coming in small squads. The provost guard is picking these up as fast as possible, and the guardhouse is at this time almost full.

Kitchen claims his orders were to ask a soldier to halt, and in the event of his refusal to shoot him. He fired the first shot in the air and the second at Nygren, and the bullet plowed an ugly hole through his back and side. The dead man was twenty-nine years old. He enlisted with the regiment at Chickamauga. His nearest relative is given as Oscar Doudburg, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

NAMED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Tammany Hall's Candidates Chosen in Manhattan and the Bronx, Excepting in the Thirty-fifth District.

Tammany Hall held conventions last night in the thirty-five Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the selection of candidates for the next Assembly. The conventions went off smoothly and rapidly, for the most part, as there was general agreement upon the names proposed.

Most of the nominees are members of the present Assembly, although there are some new names in the list. In the Second Assembly District James Oliver failed of renomination, the choice lighting upon James A. Rierdon. In the Thirty-fifth there were complications which delayed the choice, and the convention was adjourned until Thursday night.

The list of the nominees is as follows:

First District—*DANIEL E. FINN.
Second District—JAMES A. RIERDON.
Third District—MICHAEL T. SHARKEY.
Fourth District—*PATRICK H. ROCHE.
Fifth District—FRED L. DROSHER.
Sixth District—*TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN.
Seventh District—*JOHN F. MAHER.
Eighth District—LOUIS JAPHA.
Ninth District—*N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS.
Tenth District—*JULIUS HARBURGER.
Eleventh District—*JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
Twelfth District—LEON SANDERS.
Thirteenth District—*PATRICK F. TRAINOR.
Fourteenth District—LOUIS MEISTOR.
Fifteenth District—JAMES E. SMITH.
Sixteenth District—*BENJAMIN HOFFMAN.
Seventeenth District—*JOHN F. BRENNEN.
Eighteenth District—*CHARLES P. DILLON.
Nineteenth District—WILLIAM A. SWEETSER.
Twentieth District—*CORNELIUS F. COLLINS.
Twenty-first District—DENNIS J. RYAN.
Twenty-second District—JOSEPH BAUM.
Twenty-third District—THOMAS A. MANGEN.
Twenty-fourth District—*JOHN B. FITZGERALD.
Twenty-fifth District—MILTON ROBLEE.
Twenty-sixth District—J. J. O'CONNELL.
Twenty-seventh District—HENRY J. HEMMENS.
Twenty-eighth District—*JOSEPH I. GREEN.
Twenty-ninth District—MOSES R. RITTENBERG.
Thirtieth District—*GEORGE W. MEYER, Jr.
Thirty-first District—*ALBERT E. CRABTREE.
Thirty-second District—JOHN BOTH, Jr.
Thirty-third District—*JOHN J. EGAN.
Thirty-fourth District—*LYMAN W. REDINGTON.
Thirty-fifth District—Adjourned until Thursday.

*Renominated.

Mr. Roblee, nominee in the Twenty-fifth, is proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi, and was nominated at the suggestion of hotel men of the district.

CORRUPTION IN THE KLONDIKE.

Privileges Said to be Sold by Cliques—A Threatened Lynching for Canada's Gold Commissioner.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 10.—Returning miners report that official corruption has about reached its limit at Dawson because privileges of every kind have now been farmed out to Canadian officers or their friends. One of the latter has been given the privilege of delivering mail in Dawson and adjacent camps, charging $5 and $10 therefor. This man is allowed to look over all incoming mail while the general public is kept waiting. If he loses letters there is no redress; all must patronize him, for no one gets another's mail, even on the latter's written order. Another set of favorites have a corner on firewood and another on logs.

Several indignation meetings have been held, directed particularly at Gold Commissioner Fawcett's favoritism. Last month some Australian miners threatened to lynch Fawcett and others because they kept public records secret and permitted grafters to locate on New Creek before it was thrown open to public location. The Dawson Miners' Association has sent a committee to Ottawa to demand investigation of the Klondike officials' corruption.

GIANTESS OF 70 YEARS DEAD.

Bridget McDonald's Corpse Found in Her Basement Home.

Bridget McDonald, seventy years old, who was probably the tallest woman in New York, was found dead in her room in the rear of the basement of the house at 329 West Twenty-sixth Street, last night by a neighbor. Miss McDonald was nearly seven feet in height. She had lived in one room for the last ten years. Her only companion was a large cat. As far as could be learned she had no relatives, and the body was taken to the Morgue. The cause of death was dropsy.

REPUBLICANS FOR THE SENATE.

Nominations Made Last Night in Ten New York County Districts—Mr. Lauterbach's Victory.

The Republicans of New York County held their Senatorial district conventions last night. Nominations were made in ten districts. In two, the Tenth and Twentieth, adjournment was taken until Thursday. In two of the three Republican districts, the Seventeenth and Nineteenth, the sitting Senators, Charles B. Page and John Ford, were renominated without opposition.

The only fight was in the Fifteenth District, where Edward Lauterbach brought about the nomination of Nathaniel A. Elsberg. The district includes the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Elisha K. Camp was placed in nomination as the candidate of the Twenty-fifth. The Twenty-seventh presented Francis E. Laimbeer. The Twenty-ninth had two candidates, Edward W. Harris, representing the Brookfield Republicans, and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, put forward by the organization delegates. On the first ballot Camp received the twelve votes from the Twenty-fifth District, Laimbeer got the eleven from the Twenty-seventh District, and the fourteen votes of the Twenty-ninth were divided, six going to Harris and eight to Elsberg. On the third ballot the delegates who had been voting for Camp went to Elsberg, who was declared nominated, receiving twenty out of the thirty-seven votes in the convention.

The nominations made in the ten districts where action was taken were as follows:

Eleventh District—ALFRED E. OMMAN.
Twelfth District—AUGUST BUERMANN.
Thirteenth District—MORTIMER LESSER.
Fourteenth District—CHARLES STEINBERG.
Fifteenth District—NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG.
Sixteenth District—JOSEPH F. BEGLAN.
Seventeenth District—CHARLES B. PAGE.
Eighteenth District—WILLIAM MARTIN.
Nineteenth District—JOHN FORD.
Twenty-first District—DOUGLAS MATHEWSON.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who was nominated to succeed Frank D. Pavey in the Fifteenth District, is twenty-nine years old. He is a nephew of Simon Sterne, in whose office he has been engaged in the practice of law. Last year he was a candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-ninth District, but was defeated.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Paris Newspapers Urge that the United States Ought to be Generous to Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The United States Peace Commission held two sessions to-day. They were devoted to acquiring and weighing information relative to all the questions involved in the matters under the immediate consideration of the Commissioners. It is believed that the questions now being discussed relate to Cuba and the adjustment of the debt of that island.

The Paris newspapers show evidence of anxiety in behalf of the Spanish cause. Le Journal des Débats on Saturday said the Philippine question was being considered by the joint commission, and the Matin on Sunday followed with a similar statement, alleging that an understanding regarding Cuba and Puerto Rico was possible, "as the United States claims everything and Spain refuses nothing, but the difficulty arises on the question of the Philippine Islands."

The Matin closed its remarks on the subject by expressing the belief that "we shall see the Republic, which has just shown herself to be so brave and strong, show herself also generous."

In view of the fact that the joint commissions have not yet considered the Philippine question, the Paris papers appear to Americans as making the statement that the Philippines are under consideration in order to be in a position to adjure the American Commission to treat Spain generously.

The Gaulois this morning reviews the political situation and draws the conclusion that "between the alleged Republican purpose of expansion and the Democratic opposition thereto, President McKinley and the United States Commission will be inspired after all with the sentiments of generosity which are the honor of victorious nations."

The keynote of these expressions seems to have been sounded by a Spanish diplomat to an American here last week, the diplomat saying that the United States should be generous to Spain. That remark and the utterances of the French press give to each other added significance.

A dispatch from Madrid this morning says the cost of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns will exceed 3,000,000,000 pesetas.

M. Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington, arrived in Paris this morning. He will remain here for two months.

CHAMBERLAIN ON EXPANSION.

The British Statesman Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Evenement to-day publishes the substance of an interview with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in America, in which the English statesman is quoted as saying he considers the United States, owing to the recent war, to be in the same position as Great Britain in Egypt, adding that the United States has the same imperative duty to keep the Philippine Islands. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have added:

"The moment has arrived for the United States to prepare for an extension of its territory, and in order to realize this ideal she will not refuse Great Britain's support. United, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada will be invulnerable."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The storm which was reported off the extreme southern coast of Florida Sunday night is now apparently central south of Key West. The barometer has fallen in that region and the indications are that the centre of the storm will move slowly northward, causing high northeasterly winds on the Florida coast. The display of signals for northeast gales has been continued at all the Florida peninsula ports.

Thunderstorms have occurred in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the western lake region, attending the passage of a storm centre from the Dakotas over Lake Superior.

Showers and high southerly winds are indicated for the lower lakes to-day. Increased cloudiness, followed by rain, is indicated for the Atlantic Coast States south of New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	42	54	56
6 A. M.	42	51	58
9 A. M.	46	51	59
12 M.	55	58	60
4 P. M.	53	60	64
6 P. M.	51	58	61
9 P. M.	50	59	61
12 P. M.	50	59	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	48
Corresponding date for last 20 years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum was 49 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .74 per cent and at 8 P. M. .79 per cent.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

NEW MOVE OF THE TIMES

Many Commend the Reduction in the Price of the Paper to One Cent.

A GOOD FIELD TO WORK IN

Clean Newspaper for One Cent Will Be Appreciated—A Big Increase in Circulation Predicted—Views of Prominent Men.

The reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES caused a sens

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

NOW SHOWN IN THE NEW AUTUMN SHADES.

B. Altman & Co.

THE TIMES is worth all of 3 cents, and people who want a good paper, ably edited, will pay that price just as readily as they will pay 1 cent. Some people will think that if the price goes down the character of its news will also suffer. Sensational paper readers will likely keep to their own class. So where is the benefit of the reduction? You are going to lose some of your readers by supporting Van Wyck.

EX-MAYOR W. L. STRONG.—I don't know much about newspapers or newspaper circulation, and therefore, perhaps, my opinion would not be worth a great deal. I read THE TIMES. It is problematical whether the generality of the readers of sensational one-cent papers in this city will abandon them for a paper as respectable, non-sensational, and of high character as is THE TIMES, even at the reduction. I sincerely hope THE TIMES's circulation will increase, for it certainly deserves a large patronage.

G. L. PUTNAM OF SWEETSER, PEMBROKE & CO.—I think the reduction will increase the circulation and consequently make the paper more valuable as an advertising medium. I don't think, however, that it will make people who want a good paper buy it more readily on that score. Thinking people want a good paper, and are as willing to pay 3 cents for it as 1 cent.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, Canadian Pacific Railroad Company.—I am sorry to hear that THE TIMES has reduced its price. If ever a paper was worth the price charged, that paper is THE TIMES. It may, however, prove to be a good move. I trust so. Perhaps, after all, those who haven't been reading THE TIMES, and who can appreciate a good paper when they see it, will help to greatly increase its circulation.

CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL, President of the Board of Education.—In my opinion, the people of New York City are to be congratulated that a paper of the general excellence of THE NEW YORK TIMES finds it possible to extend the benefits of its news columns to the countless numbers who will be able to avail themselves of it at the reduced price. The action is certainly a generous one, and worthy of highest commendation.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, Superintendent of Schools.—I am rejoiced to learn that THE NEW YORK TIMES finds its business in so prosperous a condition that it is enabled to place its columns within the reach of every one. I have always found THE TIMES just, honest, fearless, able, and interesting. I wish it all success in the more extended field of labor on which it has entered.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, School Commissioner.—I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for years, and have ever found its pages clean, reliable, and interesting. The reduction in price will undoubtedly open up to it a more extended field, and it is a source of gratification that a paper of its high standard has been placed easily within the reach of all.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.—I say without any hesitation that if THE TIMES can maintain its high standard upon this basis of one cent, it will become a blessing to the community in a very new and real sense. I have felt for a long time past the sincerity of the efforts made by THE TIMES to promote wholesome public sentiment. This new departure amounts almost to a heroic experiment, and I wish it success from the bottom of my heart.

THE REV. DR. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL.—I have been a reader of THE TIMES for some years, and I have liked it for its moderate tone, its fairness, and the absence of pictures. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a most pleasant and instructive addition to the paper. I think any step that will tend to extend the influence of THE TIMES can only be a benefit to the community.

THE REV. DR. MADISON C. PETERS.—I am glad to see it, because I like to see a good newspaper extend its influence. I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES is a matter that ought to be hailed with great gratification by lovers of good literature, for one of the best ways to crowd out the bad is to encourage the good. The money consideration doubtless has a good deal of influence in the selection of a newspaper. A man feels so much more like parting with one penny than with three. Some people there are, of course, who do not care for so small a matter, but the vast majority do. If the people can get a paper like THE TIMES for a cent, I feel persuaded that they will take it.

REV. FATHER M. J. LAVELLE.—I think it is a very good move to reduce the price, so that a paper of the high character of THE TIMES may reach the masses. And I heartily hope that it may prove most successful.

THE REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR.—I have very grave doubts whether THE TIMES can maintain its high character at the low price. I should be exceedingly sorry to see the paper change its spirit and tone and become the rival of the morning papers now sold for a cent. If it can maintain its literary tone and its moral standard while it is sold for a cent the reduction in price will be a great blessing to the community.

THE REV. DR. F. DE SOLA MENDES.—I think this move an excellent one in the furtherance of a better class of journalistic literature in this city. People naturally desire a clean paper, and if they can be furnished with such at the same price they have been paying for journals anything but clean, I think they'll take to it as naturally as flowers seek the sunlight. Of course the main strength of sensational journalism has been that it was cheap as well as nasty.

WILLIAM LONG, President of the Lithographers' Association, No. 1.—It is about time that THE TIMES came down in price and gave the workman a chance to read a good paper. It should have done so long ago. THE TIMES is a good, clean, and interesting newspaper, and I feel very confident that the working people will take very kindly to it.

JOHN S. HENRY, Delegate of the Wood Carvers' Union to the Central Labor Union.—I bought THE TIMES this morning to read the report of the proceedings of the Central Labor Union, and I was surprised when I handed the newsdealer a ticked and he returned me 4 cents in change. I thought he had made a mistake, but on looking at the price I saw the words "One Cent," and felt glad that THE TIMES had now come within the reach of the working people. It is a very good idea, and I think that it will meet with the favor of the working people, who generally know a good thing when they see it and will get it whenever they can.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President of the Council.—It seems to me the reduction of THE TIMES to 1 cent is a very good thing. THE TIMES is an exceedingly cosmopolitan paper, and it will be read now by a great many more people than before. It will hold all its old readers and get a great many new ones.

PATRICK KEENAN, City Chamberlain.—THE TIMES is a paper it is worth anybody's while to read. The reduction in its price will bring it within the reach of many who have not been able to buy it before. The public is benefited every time a good, clean paper is made easier for the masses to get.

JOHN WHALEN, Corporation Counsel.—The reduction from 3 cents to 1 in the price of THE TIMES means a saving of 2 cents a day to nearly every lawyer in the city. I take it myself, and I know that there are few lawyers who don't. It should meet with great success now that it is brought within the reach of everybody. THE NEW YORK TIMES for 1 cent is cheap indeed.

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.—I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES will bring the paper greater success.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.—A popular measure that should command success. THE TIMES is the best newspaper in the country. I am glad that the price is reduced so that it will be within the reach of all, as they're making a great paper of it.

DARWIN R. JAMES.—I have been interested in THE NEW YORK TIMES since its foundation, and have had the greatest respect for it and its management. I have my doubts whether the present plan of a low price can be made profitable for a paper that is run on the high plane of THE TIMES. I want to say, however, as strongly as I can, that if there is one thing the public needs to-day it is a penny paper of high tone and integrity, and which honestly considers the questions of the day. So far I have found that the cheap papers are not to be depended upon. If THE TIMES will stand by its motto to give "All the news that's fit to print" I hope its experiment will be successful, and I'll do all I can at all times to help it.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY, Democratic Candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District.—The greatest journalistic feat of the day! It will be a boon to those who desire to read the best, but who cannot afford high-priced intellectual luxuries. Success to it!

ROOSEVELT TO TALK DAILY

Will Make a Three Weeks' Speaking Tour of the State.

TO START LATE NEXT WEEK

Rough Riders May Accompany Him—Details Not Yet Arranged—Candidate Meets Labor Leaders.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt expects to start next Thursday on an oratorical canvass of the State, which will involve an average of a speech a day for three weeks.

This is the Colonel's own plan for his campaign. He said yesterday that he expected to make but one speech this week, and that a short one this evening at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The occasion will be a rally of the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which Col. Roosevelt formerly represented in the Legislature. Next Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, he will be the chief speaker at a great meeting to be held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn.

"After that," said Col. Roosevelt, "I shall go right out into the State. I don't know how often I shall speak, but probably almost every day. It is not going to be a hurrah campaign from the rear platform of a special train, however."

State Chairman Odell, who has entire control of the speaking arrangements for the Gubernatorial candidate, said yesterday that the details of the Colonel's canvass had not been perfected. When they are, he explained, they will not be published in bulk. Sufficient notice of each engagement will be given, but no general programme of the entire tour will be issued in advance. Chief Gleason of the Speakers' Bureau, when asked what dates had been arranged for Col. Roosevelt, said: "We have made only one date for the Colonel. That is at Albany, Jan. 1."

Col. Roosevelt came up from his Oyster Bay home early yesterday morning and remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day. The morning was given up to dictating answers to letters and receiving visitors. Then he went to luncheon with three representatives of labor organizations—Messrs. Herman Weissman, formerly Secretary of the Bakers' Union and editor of its official journal; Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and Delegate Derflinger of the Stereotypers' Union.

"These men all came to know me when I was Police Commissioner," said Col. Roosevelt, in speaking of their meeting. "Our talk was less of the immediate political situation than of the general question of labor legislation and how it ought to be handled. I think I may say that the conference was entirely satisfactory. It was to me, and I think the gentlemen representing the unions went away convinced that they could depend on me to do the square thing by them."

During the afternoon Col. Roosevelt received scores of callers, including the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who came to tender his services in the campaign; J. Sloat Fassett, once a Gubernatorial candidate himself, and a number of men from his old regiment, many of whom wanted to be put on the list of campaign orators. Col. Roosevelt is heartily in sympathy with the idea of utilizing the Rough Riders in the campaign, and he purposes having some of the best speakers among them accompany him on his tour of the State. Among this number will probably be Sherman Bell, "Buck" Taylor, and G. R. Fortescue.

Last evening Col. Roosevelt went for dinner, accompanied by a few friends, to a little restaurant in East Houston Street, where he used frequently to take meals while a Police Commissioner, and the proprietor of which is his friend. He will remain in the city to-day, at his Fifth Avenue headquarters, speaking to-night at Lyric Hall. To-morrow he will return to Oyster Bay, where he expects to rest, with occasional visits to State headquarters, in preparation for the opening of his speaking campaign next week. Col. Roosevelt is confident that he will be able to speak once a day without difficulty, though some of his friends are warning him about the danger to his voice from so unusual a strain. "But I know I can do it," he said yesterday, when somebody warned him against undertaking too much.

The Republican managers look to the registration, which begins on Friday of this week, to supply the first data on which to base estimates of the vote in November. So far nobody at headquarters has ventured any prophecy as to the size of Roosevelt's majority, but Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee said yesterday that the registration would enable the managers to do some intelligent figuring. We shall begin to get reports from the local leaders throughout the State by Saturday as to how the registration is going on, and on those reports we will be able to base some estimates of Col. Roosevelt's vote.

ROOSEVELT WINS HIS TAX CASE.

Permitted to Withdraw His Application to be Exempted Here.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on application of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, discontinued the proceedings instituted on Col. Roosevelt's behalf with a view to exempting him from taxation on his personal property in this city. Lawyer Hume of Elihu Root's office appeared for Col. Roosevelt, and said that the taxes in question had been paid, and therefore asked for the discontinuance. An assistant from the Corporation Counsel's office said that the payment of the taxes in question had been certified by the Department of Taxes and Accounts. He therefore would not object to the discontinuance of the suit.

Justice Smyth said that he did not know why a proceeding to review taxation should not be discontinued when the tax objected to had been paid. He would therefore make the order asked for. Counsel on both sides agreed that the order should be settled on two days' notice.

PARTY NOMINATIONS FILED.

No Protest Made to the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt Because of His Alleged Ineligibility.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—To-day is the last day for the filing of party certificates of nomination with the Secretary of State, but certificates of independent nominations need not be filed until the 13th of this month. No protest has been made with the Secretary of State against the filing of the certificate of nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor on the ground that he is ineligible for the office.

It has been a current rumor for the past week that the Democratic Party, through its State Committee, intended to file such a protest, and thereby have an opportunity to get the question of Col. Roosevelt's eligibility before the courts, but unless that protest is made to-day Secretary of State Palmer will take no cognizance of it in the event of its being made later. He reasons that his duty in regard to the filing of certificates of nomination is done when the final day for filing the same has passed, so long as the certificates comply with the law and no protests have been made as to their regularity or the eligibility of the nominees up to the last hour for their filing.

He is of the opinion that he has absolutely no authority to deal with the certificates in any way after the time for filing has passed, and that he could not receive a protest affecting any of the nominations after that time any more than he could receive a party nomination after that date if brough mere dilatoriness it had not been filed within the specified time.

IN ELLSWORTH'S DISTRICT.

Prediction that the Senator Will Be Re-elected—Wadsworth Said to be Sure of Election to Congress.

A letter has been received in this city from a resident of Niagara County which discusses the situations in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District—Niagara, Genessee, and Orleans Counties—in which Ellsworth has been renominated, and in the Thirtieth Congressional District, which includes the Senatorial counties, and Livingston and Wyoming in addition. The writer says:

"Both Ellsworth and Wadsworth will undoubtedly be elected. There is no protest whatever against Wadsworth. J. T. Gordon, the Democratic nominee, is a retired blacksmith of Lima, Livingston County. They say he is quite popular personally, but he is hardly known outside of his own town and county. He is running on the Chicago platform, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will be snowed under. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

"As to Ellsworth: Of course most of the newspapers have been objecting to him seriously and strongly; and The Express and The News of Buffalo—both Republican—are keeping it up. Undoubtedly newspapers as a general rule wield a great influence. But in this case I do not think their protests will amount to anything. The people here, as a rule, take no interest in the fight over the so-called press gag bill.

"W. B. Dye of Albion, the Democratic nominee, in street parlance, does not 'cut any figure' as a vote-winner, and the Republican papers (so called) which are opposed to Ellsworth are not supporting Dye. They want an independent nomination; so I suppose if no independent nomination is made they will not say much one way or the other. The Republican opponents of Ellsworth are not nearly so numerous or so aggressive as they were three years ago, when he barely won his nomination—having only two or three majority in convention—and his majority on election day will undoubtedly be about the same as last election, when he polled 14,321 votes to Judge Millar's (the Democratic candidate) vote of 9,736.

"As for the nomination of Batten of Niagara County as Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket taking from Ellsworth by reason of 'complimentary votes,' I do not think that will be any factor. There is no particular reason why Batten should get many complimentary votes outside of Lockport, his own city."

TO MAKE BENCH NOMINATIONS.

Republicans Will Confer To-day with Lawyers and Independents and Name Candidates To-night.

The Republican nominations for three Justices of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the City Court will be made at an adjourned meeting of the County Convention to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum this evening. President Quigg of the County Committee said yesterday that there was not the slightest danger of the convention adjourning again without nominating.

The nomination of Justices Daly and Cohen for re-election having been agreed upon, the chief interest of to-night's convention will centre on the nominees for the third vacancy on the Supreme bench and for City Court Judge to succeed W. M. K. Olcott. The Republican managers are committed to co-operation with the representatives of the bar in the choice of candidates. Whomsoever the lawyers insist upon they will accept, but Messrs. Quigg and Lauterbach, representing the organization, are using their best efforts to secure the selection of a Republican in the place of Hamilton Odell, who has been put on the Citizens' Union Supreme Court ticket with Justices Daly and Cohen, and who is regarded by the members of the Bar Association and lawyers' committees as the best man yet proposed for the place.

A conference of the committees from the Republican County Convention, from the Bar Association, from the lawyers' meeting, and from the Citizens' Union will be held at the office of Edward Lauterbach today at noon for the purpose of agreeing on candidates to be voted for by the convention to-night. The Republican committee is composed of Lemuel Ely Quigg, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles H. Murray, J. W. Hawes, Lucus L. Van Allen, Abraham Gruber, James M. Varnum, James A. Blanchard, and Edward Lauterbach.

The committee of the Bar Association includes Elihu Root, Robert W. De Forest, John L. Cadwalader, Everett P. Wheeler, Howard Mansfield, John De Witt Warner, Horace Russell, E. Ellery Anderson, William E. Curtis, and Edward B. Whitney.

On the committee named by the lawyers' meeting are Henry E. Howland, William G. Choate, William B. Hornblower, Cephus Brainerd, John Jeroloman, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Henry W. Taft, Benjamin F. Einstein, William Nelson Cromwell,, and Alexander B. Blumenstiel.

John W. Weed, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., and Clarence D. Ashley compose the committee which is directing the circulation of the petitions for the nomination of Justices Daly and Cohen and Hamilton Odell on the Citizens' Union ticket.

It was suggested yesterday that Justice W. M. K. Olcott, who is now serving out a short term on the City Court Bench, may be agreed upon as the third candidate for the Supreme Court, but the rumor failed of verification. The two committees representing the lawyers are committed to no candidate, though they regard Mr. Odell as the best man. Little difficulty is expected in reaching an agreement at the conference to-day.

So much interest has developed in the Supreme Court places that little attention has been paid to the City Court vacancy, for which no candidates have developed.

OPPOSITION TO MR. QUIGG.

Lemuel E. Quigg of the Fourteenth Congressional District, is beset by many difficulties in his efforts to be returned to the House of Representatives. For the last three months there have been signs that the sentiment in favor of Mr. Quigg among the Republicans in the district was by no means unanimous, and there were numerous expressions of opinion against him. During the Summer a movement was started to give the Congressional nomination to George C. Austin, but Mr. Austin declined to run against Mr. Quigg. Yesterday Frank L. Warner, an independent Republican, opened headquarters at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, as a Congressional candidate.

Mr. Warner has announced that he is getting signatures for an independent nomination. He says he has 1,200 signatures already, and that he means to keep on until he gets 4,000. Mr. Warner says Mr. Quigg would be defeated even if he himself were not in the race. Mr. Warner is twenty-eight years old, and was a Naval Militiaman on the Yankee.

Recently J. S. Barcus sought the Republican nomination in the district, but Mr. Quigg captured the delegates. Mr. Barcus then announced that he had withdrawn. There is little doubt that the nomination will go to Mr. Quigg, who has the organization of the county behind him, but the Democrats talk confidently of electing their candidate, William Astor Chanler.

Republicans Meet at Springfield, Mass

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Republican County Convention was held in this city to-day. Col. Embury P. Clark, commander of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was unanimously renominated for Sheriff of Hampden County, all promised opposition to him having disappeared.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First District, Charles P. Davis, Democrat; Sixth District, E. Moody Boynton, Democrat.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Oct. 10.—The roundhouse and water works of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at this place were destroyed by fire this morning. The damage, it is believed, will foot up to nearly $20 000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

In response to many inquiries Tiffany & Co. announce that they are still offering their current copyrighted patterns of sterling silver forks and spoons at the uniform price of

$1.00 per Ounce.

Cuts with exact weight sent upon request.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

CARROLL TO LEAD TAMMANY

His Resignation of Court Clerkship Thus Explained by Friends.

GIVES UP $12,000 POSITION

His Brother Succeeds Him in the Court of General Sessions—Talk at Democratic Club.

John F. Carroll, who has been for years Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, resigned that office yesterday. His brother, Edward R. Carroll, was immediately appointed in his place.

The resignation of Mr. Carroll came as a surprise. He had held this office, which is one of the best-paying positions in the city, for so many years that his friends had begun to regard him as a fixture in the Court of General Sessions. Immediately rumors were circulated to account for the sudden determination on the part of the chief clerk. It was said among Democrats in and about the State Committee headquarters that Mr. Carroll had been offered some other office. This explanation was abandoned when it was remembered that the office of chief clerk is worth more than $12,000 a year, and that in this respect there is nothing in the gift of Tammany that would at all compensate for its loss.

Leaders in Tammany Hall explained last night that the secret of the resignation of Mr. Carroll was that he has given up his office to asume direction of the affairs of the organization. This was repeated by close friends of Mr. Carroll and of Richard Croker. It was openly said in the Democratic Club last night that Mr. Carroll would now be the executive head of Tammany Hall, as he has been its practical executive head for some time. It is well known that Mr. Carroll has long been the close personal and political friend and adviser of Mr. Croker, and it is said that the relations between the two will be even closer from this on.

Mr. Carroll himself would not discuss the matter last night when asked about it at the Democratic Club. He merely said:

"My letter tells the whole story." The letter follows:

To the Hon. Rufus Cowing, City Judge; Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder; Hon. Martin T. McMahon, Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Hon. James Fitzgerald, Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York:

I hereby resign the office of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York.

JOHN F. CARROLL.

As soon as Mr. Carroll's resignation had been acted upon by the Judges, Mr. Carroll and they went out and lunched together. Among those who accepted Mr. Carroll's invitation to luncheon was Recorder Goff, who has just returned from Europe.

Edward R. Carroll, who succeeds his brother, was, it is said, the unanimous choice of the Judges present. He lives at 333 East Fifty-first Street. For the last two years he has been a partner in the firm of the John P. Kane Company, dealers in building materials at the foot of East Fourteenth Street. He is about thirty-one years old.

VAN WYCK TO SPEAK IN ERIE.

May Make Addresses at Other Cities Between Here and Buffalo—His Letter Out To-night.

The Democratic State Campaign Committee is arranging a speaking tour for Augustus Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck opens his own campaign, in the matter of speaking, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn Thursday night. It has now been decided that he will make a few speeches in other parts of the State, and the campaign managers are preparing meetings for him to address in several of the most important cities.

The first speech he will make outside of New York will be in Buffalo, Oct. 22, unless in the meanwhile Mr. Van Wyck consents to speak elsewhere. He has accepted the invitation of the Erie County Democracy to speak in Buffalo. A large audience has been assured by the Democrats of Erie County.

Arrangements are now making, it is said, by the Campaign Committee for Mr. Van Wyck to make one or two speeches on his way to Buffalo and one or two on his way home. It is quite probable, however, that he may go directly to Buffalo, and open his "up-the-State" campaign at that end. If this plan be adopted he will make several speeches on his way back from Buffalo. It is said that he may speak at Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Poughkeepsie. It is also said that he will make at least one speech in the Borough of Manhattan near the close of the campaign.

Judge Van Wyck has sent his letter of acceptance to Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, who made the notification speech. The letter, Senator McCarren said yesterday, will be given out here to-night. It will be a lengthy document, filling two or more newspaper columns, Senator McCarren said.

The letter is said to be just what the Democratic leaders have wished—a clear and full statement of the Democratic position on State issues. It contains, it is said, a review of Gov. Flower's administration and a comparison therewith of the administration of Gov. Black. It is said that it will limit the issue to State affairs and questions concerning the State administration, and rehearse the charges of the Syracuse platform.

It is the intention of the Campaign Committee to make extensive use of the letter as campaign literature. Thousands of copies of it will be distributed immediately.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE.

Thirty-two Out of Thirty-five Delegations of the Reform Union Favor Van Wyck.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union was held last evening in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, in response to a call issued by Chairman A. Zibell. The meeting was for the purpose of considering what position the union should take in the coming elections. About ninety members were present, among them Herman Ridder, Edward B. Amend, President of the General Committee; Joseph Kullmann, ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Dr. Joseph Winter, and Carl L. Lowenstein.

When Mr. Zibell called the meeting to order Delegate Strauss protested against his occupying the chair, and called for another Chairman, but he was made to sit down by loud calls from all parts of the hall. Then Delegate Hengel protested against the call for the meeting. "The Reform Union," he cried, "is dead, and has not held any meeting for a year." Here some fifty delegates jumped up with protests against Hengel.

A delegate asked for a vote to decide whether the union should continue in existence or disband. This was done, and a large majority voted to continue in existence, only twenty voting to disband.

Delegate Tamsen wanted to know what was the opinion of the delegation from each Assembly district in regard to the election. He himself was in favor of supporting Van Wyck for Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket.

Delegate Hengel agreed to Mr. Tamsen's proposition to get the sense of the district delegations. But he said he did not like Croker, who last year had remarked that the Germans had no standing. "Croker is a boss," he added, "and we don't want a boss nor half a dozen bosses in our organization."

There was more discussion, during which several delegates kept rising to points of order, and calling for the support of the Republican Party. Finally a motion was made to recommend to the General Committee that the union should support the Democratic ticket. Another discussion followed, during which Delegate Ridder went out and remarked to the reporters: "You boys can go home now. The vote will be to support the Democratic ticket. I did not think the half dozen Roosevelt men in the committee could have made such a row."

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, thirty-two district delegates voting in the affirmative, and three in the negative.

The General Committee will hold its meeting to-morrow evening at the Grand Central Palace.

BUSINESS MEN'S RATIFICATION.

Democratic Association Unanimously Indorses the Syracuse Nominations—Speech of Asa A. Alling.

The members of the Business Men's Democratic Association met at the Hotel Savoy last night to ratify the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. Theodore W. Myers presided, and about forty members were present.

President Myers called the meeting to order and then the committee appointed to draw the resolutions made its report. This committee was composed of Asa A. Alling, John A. Sullivan, and Alexander Meakim. Mr. Alling offered the resolutions, which highly commended the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and others on the State ticket, and pledged the hearty support of the Business Men's Democratic Association.

Mr. Alling, in his speech on the resolutions, said:

Let us look at the respective candidates at the head of the opposing tickets. I would be the last man to disparage or detract one jot or tittle from the martial glory of the opposing candidate, though rumor has it that the color of the real fighters at San Juan has not been reported aright. But we are not called upon to choose a leader for a filibustering expedition or an Indian raid; we are confronted with the sober duty of selecting a capable Chief Executive of a great State, which is not on a warlike footing, and never has or can be as a State of this Nation.

The citizens of this State are looking for a wise, honest, mature, and conservative man to attend to the somewhat prosaic, and certainly unwarlike, duties of its chief executive. In whom do we find such qualities best illustrated? In the restless, erratic, impetuous head of the opposition ticket, whose movements of mind and body give rise to such feelings of uncertainty as to where next he will land as to have occasioned doubts, even in the minds of his friends, as to the place of his residence and the payment of his taxes? Or in the mature and able Judge, whose long experience upon the bench, whose conservative and upright character, whose conceded ability have won for him the esteem and affection of all classes in the city where he has so long resided?

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to me Judge Van Wyck appears to be an ideal candidate, and to measure up to the full requirements of the civic duties that will confront the next Governor of the Empire State.

He then said Judge Van Wyck was an ideal candidate, and it was the duty of all Democrats to elect him "and thus pave the way to the punishment of Algerism and the destruction of Hannaism."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made for a mass meeting, to be held at the Lenox Lyceum, and a committee was appointed to have charge of the arrangements.

The following Campaign Committee was appointed: John A. Sullivan, Chairman; Evan Thomas, M. W. Carr, H. D. McCord, John McAnerney, James H. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, T. N. Motley, Henry J. Mahr, Rollin M. Morgan, L. J. Callanan, John A. Mason, Walter Stanton, Nelson Smith, Asa A. Alling, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., Henry A. Rogers, George W. Olvit, Charles A. King, M. Rittenhouse, John A. Mapes, D. C. Calvin, Franklin Pierce, W. D'H. Washington, W. H. Duckworth, Theodore W. Myers, N. I. Young, Julius D. Mahr.

For Assemblyman in Queens.

Cyrus B. Gale of Jamaica was nominated for Assembly at the convention of the Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Queens, which was held at Flushing last night. Mr. Gale, after being nominated, made a speech condemning gilt braid and brass buttons as factors in the Gubernatorial race.

I. W. Turner Nominated for Assembly.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester to-day nominated Isaac W. Turner of Bedford for assembly. The convention was held at Yorktown.

WILL NOT OPPOSE WHEELER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 10.—The Republicans of the Eighth Alabama District have decided not to oppose Gen. Wheeler for Congress. The District Convention of the Republican Party was held at Decatur to-day. After some discussion, during which Gen. Wheeler was many time mentioned in complimentary terms, it was decided not to place a candidate for Congress in the field. The convention indorsed President McKinley and William Youngblood, Executive Committeeman from Alabama.

An effort was made to have Gen. Wheeler formally indorsed, but the resolution to that effect was defeated by a vote of 33 to 11. It was explained by those who voted down the resolution that while they loved and honored Wheeler, it would be bad politics to indorse a Democrat.

There is no doubt that individually the Republicans will vote for Gen. Wheeler.

FIGHTING THE MATCH TRUST.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Edwin Gould, head of the opposition to the Diamond Match Company, was here to-day for the purpose, as he admitted, of organizing a campaign against the trust. He arrived on the noon train, and went immediately to the factory of Graham Brothers, where he inspected the machinery and methods.

He conferred there for several hours, but would not make the result public. He is now engaged in consolidating the smaller factories and interests, and the Consolidated Match Company will be made the nucleus of the opposition. He left to-night for New York.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—Lieut. Wilcox and six men from the flagship Olympia have gone to the Northern Provinces.

Although Aguinaldo yesterday refused to permit a funeral party belonging to the British first-class cruiser Powerful from reaching the cemetery because they carried rifles with which to fire the usual salute over the remains of a member of the ship's company, representations were made to the insurgent leader to-day, with the result that the funeral took place in the manner and place proposed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—56 Stanton Street, A. Witt; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—190 Stanton Street, Max Schwartz; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—130 Attorney Street, Samuel Schwartz; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—41 Park Row, New York World; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—145 Essex Street, Harris Schetero and others; damage, $2,700.

10 P. M.—464 West Eighteenth Street, Edward Larkins; damage, $5.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Some Unusual Linen Specials.

Why are we selling Linens so cheap this season? Why will our offerings of Linens be so especially attractive this week?

Because importers last year imported too heavily in order to save the great advance put upon the goods by the new tariff.

Because we have notified every such importer that we stand ready with cash to relieve him of any surplus stock at old tariff prices.

We have bought largely on these conditions, and we advise our patrons to anticipate their needs, as it is absolutely certain present values cannot continue longer than this season. We mention a few special attractive items for this week:—

FROM GERMAN AGENTS:—
HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched, all linen, 20x39, 18c.; 20x40, 21c.; 21x11, 22
FROM BELFAST MANUFACTURERS:—
TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, full bleached, many designs, 46
CREAM TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, soft bleached, very heavy, 49
DOUBLE TABLE DAMASK, extremely heavy, 72-inch, bleached, from Scotch looms; value $1.10, 89
TABLE COVERS, 36-inch, hemstitched damask, really worth $1.00, 78
TABLE COVERS, 45-inch, hemstitched damask; would cost to import to-day $1.10, at 99
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, fringed, open work, 1.49
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, very fine, German hemstitched, 2.99
TURKISH TOWELS, bleached, 21x50, 12
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Specials in Flannels.

Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers are asking great advance on Gilbert & Ballard Vale Flannels, our prices continue as formerly. We always carry in stock all widths and qualities. In addition to the above we offer some very great attractions, as follows:—

OUTING FLANNELS, striped, pink and blue, 4
OUTING FLANNELS, striped and checked, much finer than above; worth 11c, 8
OUTING FLANNELS, newest plaid and stripes, dark grounds, 10
OUTING FLANNELS, white, finished both sides, 9 and 14
GERMAN SUITING FLANNELS, in a great variety of patterns, 29
SUITING FLANNELS, beautiful line, 12 plain colors, heavy twills, 36
TWILL SUITING, 15 designs, striped, 36
IMPORTED FRENCH FLANNEL, large line plain and figured, 49
WOOL EIDERDOWN, all colors, 39
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Shoes.

The name Empress as applied to our 2.99 shoe for women means all that is Best; all that can be embodied of exquisite fit, swell style, and hygienic comfort in high-class footwear. We guarantee them in all details. They come in four styles—kid button, kid lace, with fancy cloth eyelet stay; kid lace, with cloth tops; kid tops and patent leather fixings, a variety of tips and toes. Your choice at 2.99.

Carpet Stock.

A young stock, not yet a year old, but has won popular approval and will be one of the business leaders of the coming fall.

Tapestry Stair Carpets, usual price 75c., full quality 54
Best all wool Ingrains, full standard, best makes, should bring 70c., 59
Tapestry Brussels, full quality, a fine variety, many with borders, cheap at 80c., 66
Wilton Velvet Carpets, new colorings and modern patterns, regularly 1.20 91
Axminster Carpets, best Smith quality, handsome designs, with borders to match; 94
Body Brussels, hall and stair carpets, worth 1.25, and rooms with border to match, regular price 1.30, 94
(2D FL., ANNEX.)

Notions.

DRESS SHIELDS, stockinette, guaranteed, extra sizes, 1, pair 8c.; 2, pair, 10c.; 3, pair, 11
DRESS SHIELDS, rubber, 2 and 3, pair, 5c; 4, 7c.; 5, 9
DRESS SHIELDS, double cover, "rubber" inside, size 2, 10c.; 3, 11c.; 4, 12c.; 5, 13
DRESS STEELS, value about 15c. doz. waterproofed, covered with a fine quality of silk stitched bone casing, all sizes, all colors, at, per doz., 5
SILK FACED DRESS BELTING, 9 yds. in white, black and colors, per piece, 44
WORSTED SKIRT BRAID, 5 yds., "black," 8
TOLSON'S DOUBLE BELTING, black, white and gray, per yard, 4
HOOK AND EYE TAPE, black, white and gray, per yard, 11
COLLAR STIFFENERS cut in lengths, 2
SEWING SILK, black, 100 yards, Keystone, doz., 29
SEWING SILK, twist, black, 10 yds., box of 25, 19
SEWING SILK, one-half ounce, black, per spool, 19
VELVETEEN BINDING, 5 yards, good quality, value 15c. per piece, 9

Lace Braids and patterns for Renaissance, Honiton or Point Lace, most complete line, finest quality and lowest prices. 1.74
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Blanket Offerings

Notice there is no misrepresentation here about qualities. We will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool.

BLANKETS, all cotton, 10-4, 46
BLANKETS, all cotton, 11-4, 69
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, 1.74
BLANKETS, part wool, 11-4, 2.19
BLANKETS, part wool, 12-4, 4.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, 2.74
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, 3.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 12-4, 5.63
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, scarlet, 3.44
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, scarlet, 4.07
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, gray, 3.13
BLANKETS, 11-4, part wool, gray, 3.74

Also the following specials with manufacturers' slight imperfections, at 33 1-3 per cent. less than real value:—

BLANKETS, 10-4, 2.39
BLANKETS, 11-4 2.99

In addition to the above we offer very beautiful line of ROBE BLANKETS, many colors and designs, 72x84, 3.16, 3.91, 4.49, 6.91 to 9.31.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 12-4, a very beautiful line, with delicate colorings in border, 6.24, 7.49, 8.74.

You can easily save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of blankets by purchasing here.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Upholstery Dept.

Special values in handsome and desirable home decorations in unlimited quantities.

Exceptional values in Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers and Rope Portieres.

C

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

State Movement Men Answer Charles Stewart Smith's Criticisms.

FULL NOMINATIONS NECESSARY

Central City Committee Takes the Ground That the "Scandalous Election Laws" Compel It.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union met at headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, last evening and adopted a letter in answer to that sent out several days ago by Charles Stewart Smith and others who are opposed to the State movement. The letter is substantially as follows:

Having received from Mr. Charles Stewart Smith and others the letter which some days since appeared in the press over their signatures, we take this occasion to answer its suggestions. In its inception the Citizens' Union declared: "The separation of municipal from State and National politics, and the honest, efficient, and independent administration of the City Government are the principles of the Union." Also, "Its objects * * * are to carry these into effect." We do not understand that any one claims that these objects have actually been accomplished or that municipal affairs have actually been separated from the State and National affairs by our State Constitution. So far from the Central City Committee having nominated or delegated the nomination of candidates, we took the action we did take precisely because we did not feel at liberty to nominate or delegate the nomination of candidates. It can hardly be inferred that our constitution intended to prohibit this committee from making or accepting provision for nomination of candidates for office; for it was expressly left to the committee to adopt, amend, or supply a plan under which Citizens' Union nominations should be made. As to the party name and emblem, our duty was to protect and preserve our right to the enjoyment of them—for effective use. Our action has been directly calculated to that end.

While it might be fair to assume that Mr. Smith and the other distinguished gentlemen who have addressed the Central City Committee forget the conditions under which and the disadvantage at which, in view of our election laws, independent organizations must work, we believe the general ignorance on this point so widespread that we venture, as the best answer to the criticisms made, to state the precise situation with which we have been compelled to deal.

As early as June the bar of this city was deeply exercised over the report that one of the political bosses of this city, in order to punish sterling independence on the part of one of our Supreme Court Judges, of long and honored service, would refuse him a renomination. The consequent suggestion of independent candidates for the Judiciary in the ensuing election brought forward at an early date discussion as to the position of the Citizens' Union in the general elections of this year.

Keeping strictly within the practice of last year, the union resolved to put in the field candidates for local Judiciary and for the State Legislature. It was only too obvious, however, to any one who recalled our election laws and our experience under them, that, in a "Gubernatorial year" local Assemblymen, Senators, and Judges could not be effectively canvassed for except in connection with a State ticket. The Citizens' Union, therefore, found itself crippled for any campaign whatever, unless it should either put a State ticket in the field itself or be allowed to use for its local candidates a column on the ballot wherein the candidates for State offices were nominated by some other organization.

Such was the case at the beginning of September, when an independent movement, which had been long stirring throughout the State, took form in the proposition to nominate by petition a ticket headed by Mr. Roosevelt. In this, so far as concerned the canvass for local candidates, the co-operation of the Citizens' Union was asked. It is not true that those interested were mainly members of this committee, or even of the Citizens' Union, and this committee took action only after three months' deliberation, and not until actual investigation showed that in each of the principal cities of the State there was a substantial demand for such a ticket and promise of material support.

The action of the independent State movement offered the Citizens' Union the only possibility of an effective canvass, even for local Judges. Moreover, we were promised the co-operation of the leading cities of the State in securing within their limits the election of Assemblymen and Senators upon whom we might rely to respect our rights and help give home rule to our city, they asking, in return, that we should do what of our own accord we did last year and this year proposed to do, viz., to select as candidates for the State Legislature men of integrity and intelligence, in whose hands their interests would be safe. But the independent movement throughout the State must be called the "Citizens' Union," or else, if we used its ballot, we must take on such name as it might choose. On considering the situation it seemed best that we ask our friends throughout the State to use the name and the emblem by which we had been known here, rather than adopt a new name for ourselves.

* * * Whatever may be the case in a canvass, pending which they have once been filed, the only way to protect or preserve our name and emblem for every year to come is to acquire a legal standing as a continuously existing party by securing the requisite number of votes in a Gubernatorial canvass—in which case the name is absolutely protected and the emblem inferentially so—through its use by an organization whose permanence and continuous existence is recognized by law—thus giving us for two following years the right to nominate, without petitions, such local candidates as we may see fit to put into the field. As to whether the principles of the Union permit its participation in a State canvass, especially to the limited extent in question, we believe there cannot be a doubt. * * *

It was not the independent State movement that needed the Citizen Union's name and emblem, or was especially to be benefited by our co-operation. In a general State election a ticket of State officers might obtain material support throughout the State, while a local ticket in a column blank as to State officers would be practically lost in a Gubernatorial canvass. The Citizens' Union, therefore, for its own purposes, and because it was forced to do so or abandon the field, asked to be allowed to use the State ticket which the independent movement proposed to nominate. It was as the only terms upon which, under our scandalous election laws, we could effectively run any local ticket whatever without repudiating our name and sailing under a different flag, that we asked our friends through the State, by accepting our colors this year, to give us the opportunity in future years most effectively to canvass under the same colors here—in this city.

In 1897, in the absence of any general State election, except that for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the city ticket was the main one in which voters here were interested. A ticket, therefore, headed by city officers and fairly filled out below, stood last year a chance of support which this year could not be expected for a ticket not headed by State candidates. But the watchers last year found, that (in addition to those who might otherwise have voted our ticket, but who did vote a regular party column in order to vote a full ticket, and those who, wishing to vote our ticket and also for a Court of Appeals Judge, did so in compliance with the law,) there were Citizens' Union votes lost in nearly every election district in the quarters where the Citizens' Union was most strong, by those who, first marking the Citizens' Union ticket, so blundered in attempting to vote for Court of Appeals Judge as to make their ballot void in toto. * * *

Such being the case last year, it can be imagined how seriously handicapped this year, or future years, would be the attempt to canvass for local candidates, to be voted for on a column blank as to a State ticket.

In view of late events we believe all must agree with us that the separation of city from State and National politics is not an end which we have gained, but one for which we must fight. Our election laws have been devised to prevent our doing so successfully, and to throw about the feet of those who would walk straight toward the ends to which the Citizens' Union is pledged, every obstruction that partisan ingenuity can contrive. Of how serious are these obstructions, and of how cunningly devised they are to alienate from us, in any resolute fight for city home rule the support of those whose sympathies we believe are with us, there could be no better illustration than the communication of Messrs. Smith and others, taken in connection with the actual situation as set forth above. * * * Until one of the two great parties in this State shall take such a stand, good citizens must choose between partisan and municipal interests.

Before the committee adjourned the following resolution was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act after consultation with the local committees which have made these nominations:

Resolved, That the nomination of Perez M. Stewart, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and Alfred F. Seligsburg in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, be approved by the Citizens' Committee.

DISCUSSION OF CITIZENS.

The members of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night to talk over campaign plans, and oratorical darts were hurled back and forth. It was all peaceful until J. M. Price introduced a motion which, in effect, was that the "Campaign Committee indorse the action of the Central City Committee in its indorsement of the State ticket."

John De Witt Warner and Everett P. Wheeler succeeded well in creating anger and laughter at the same time. There had been considerable discussion, and Mr. Warner had once spoken against the motion. He was followed by E. R. L. Gould, who indorsed his views.

Mr. Price then wanted to amend the motion so that it could go over for a week, as many members had charged that it was sprung on the meeting without notice. Several men sprang up and wanted to kill it altogether, while others, Paul Fuller and A. S. Haight among the number, made a strong fight for permission to discuss it next week.

"We know what will happen a week from to-day," put in Mr. Warner, sarcastically, "if we meet to discuss this matter again. There will be just as much oratory and just as much increase of good feeling as has cropped up here to-night. The action at this time is ill-advised; it will prove futile. A vote for an independent State ticket now is just a vote thrown away. If now, on this day of Oct. 10, a discussion of this question should be put down for Oct. 17, it would be a meeting put down for a grand mêlée. We could not better advertise that we are split."

Then Mr. Warner went on to say that if action had been taken in July and "noses counted" they might have gone at the work, and with his co-operation and indorsement, but now a further discussion of the question at hand would prove to be anything but dignified and wise.

"The trouble is," exclaimed Mr. Wheeler, jumping up from his seat a little later and addressing the independent element, "you're trying to get the indorsement of the Citizens' Union. If you want a State ticket, why don't you go about it yourselves? Don't come around asking us for it. If you go on this way you will not only impair our usefulness, but you will disgrace yourselves before the voters."

Mr. Wheeler then went on to tell how some years ago an independent organization with which he was connected, "went ahead ourselves without asking any help and polled 30,000 votes." Mr. Wheeler finished when he said that the State movement had become not only foolish, but futile.

Paul Fuller proceeded to take vigorous issue. If the Citizens' Union didn't want him he didn't want it, and he didn't want it anyway if it were in favor of either Mr. Cröker or Mr. Platt.

There was a further exhibition of oratorical fireworks, and then Mr. Price's motion was lost.

INDEPENDENT TICKET ASSURED.

The nominating petitions for the independent State ticket, to be run by the Citizens' State Party, will probably be filed with the Secretary of State at Albany to-morrow. M. D. Rothschild, who has had charge of the circulation of the petitions from the headquarters, at 42 East Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that he expected to have every one of them back in the office to-day.

"We have telegraphic advices that the necessary signatures have been secured in every county in the State except one, and that will be finished to-day. Six thousand signatures are necessary, and we already have over 7,000. Of these, 4,000 come from New York County alone. Out of all these, only one man has asked to have his name taken off the list because of Col. Roosevelt's withdrawal, and he was from Newburg, where the Chairman of the State Republican Committee lives."

Friday is the last day on which the nominating petitions can be filed. When they are filed, it will be necessary for Col. Roosevelt to file with the Secretary of State a formal declination of the nomination for Governor, in order to allow another name to be substituted. The Independent Committee has determined to place Theodore Bacon of Rochester at the head of the ticket.

The Independents are interested in a decision just rendered by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott, that nominating petitions are not subject to the war tax. Secretary of State Palmer had previously informed them that the petitions would each have to bear a ten-cent revenue stamp, which would make the total tax some sixty dollars.

Boudinot Keith, Secretary of the Independent Committee, has issued announcements to the effect that "a dinner will be tendered to the candidates on the independent State ticket at Muschenheim's Arena, 29 West Thirty-first Street, on Saturday, Oct. 15, at 7 P. M."

SPAIN HURRYING EVACUATION.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—It is said here that the evacuation of the Island of Puerto Rico will be completed next week and that the evacuation of the Island of Cuba will be accomplished by the end of November.

The Government is employing twenty-one vessels in the repatriation of the troops. The latter have received their pay for June and before landing in Spain they will receive two months' pay. The soldiers will also receive civilian clothing and be mustered out of the service.

SPANISH LEAVING PUERTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 10.—The American Evacuation Commissioners received a communication from Washington yesterday, and a special meeting was at once called to consider it and to formulate a course of action. At the joint session today the Americans told the Spaniards it would be necessary to complete the evacuation by Oct. 18, and that the United States would undertake to supply transportation for the remainder of the Spanish troops at that date, if it should be necessary.

A Spanish freight steamer due to sail for Havana to-morrow has been ordered to remain here, probably to be used for the transportation of Spanish troops.

Rumors of depredations in the western part of the island continue, but there is little foundation for them, though a certain disorderly element is still seeking the opportunity of personal vengeance. Inquiry here has to these stories, which are of Spanish origin, shows that they are greatly exaggerated.

Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, with his staff, and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with all the convalescents of that regiment, leave to-day by the United States transport Minnewasko for New York.

Col. John B. Castleman of the First Kentucky Volunteers will assume command of the troops here.

HUIDEKOPER IN PUERTO RICO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of The Chicago Daily News at Guaymo, Puerto Rico, writing under date of Sept. 30, says:

"Major John B. Shaw, Chief Engineer, of the Third Illinois, was acquitted this morning, after a three days' court-martial. He was charged by Chief Surgeon Lieut. Col. Huidekoper and a Captain in the Third with inefficiency and being the chief cause of the sickness in the regiment. The unanimous verdict was reached after five minutes' deliberation.

Since reaching Puerto Rico there has been much sickness and death in the Third. Col. Huidekoper ordered Major Shaw to vacate his warm hospital building and move all sick men to quarters in camp or to regimental hospital tents. Major Shaw earnestly protested. Col. Huidekoper at once placed him under arrest, and that night carted the fever-stricken men from warm cots to damp blankets on a wet ground. Medicine ran short and men continued to sicken and die. Major Shaw was told charges would be dropped if he resigned. He wouldn't.

Chaplain O'Dell testified that Gen. Fred Grant became very angry when he asked for quinine for the sick. Gen. Grant ordered Major Shaw put under close arrest and relieved from command.

Major Shaw is still under arrest in spite of his acquittal.

Dr. Huidekoper Stands on His Record

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 10.—Dr. Huidekoper will return to Washington at the first opportunity to meet any charges. He will stand on his Chickamauga record and his work done here, which, he says, is approved by his superiors. He says he will make trouble for any unjust accusors and is prepared to demand a board of inquiry.

No Cloud of Sediment in Evans' Ale, every bottle of which is an object lesson in the science of brewing and bottling a perfect ale.—Adv.

Waltham Watches
Excel all others in
Accuracy
Durability
Economy
The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases
Inspection Invited
Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Chief Surgeon Hysell's View of Water Supplied from Chickamauga River.

SPREAD OF TYPHOID FEVER

Failure to Properly Cover Sinks and the Prevalence of Flies—Rations at Santiago and Montauk Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The War Investigating Commission heard to-day the testimony of Capt. J. H. Culver of Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's Rough Riders;) Dr. James H. Hysell, who was Chief Surgeon of the Third Division of the First Army Corps, in camp at Chickamauga Park from June 7 until Aug. 21, and Major Hugh J. Gallagher, who was Depot Quartermaster at Siboney, San Juan, and Santiago, and who served recently in a similar capacity at Montauk Point, having been appointed Chief Commissary of Gen. Shafter's corps.

Capt. Culver, who was stationed at Camp Thomas from May until September, said he had no complaint to make, except that his men had been located in the woods instead of in the open country. He had protested against this location. Upon one occasion, he said, the meat supplied was tainted, but not badly spoiled, and he would have been glad to have the use of it during the civil war. In another instance, wormy bacon was furnished. There was at first a shortage of tents. The defects had been speedily rectified.

Dr. Hysell was a Surgeon in the civil war, and had been in general practice since its close until he re-entered the service last May. Cases of typhoid fever were not isolated at Camp Thomas, he said, until after the construction of the division hospital. The sinks were kept covered with earth, but no precaution was taken to disinfect vessels going to and from the sinks. There had been 1,100 patients in the hospital and 15 deaths.

Upon his advice, Dr. Hysell said, the division had secured water from outside springs, as he had been suspicious of that from Chickamauga River. Dr. Martin of the First Brigade had reported to him that the intake of the pipe line was 150 feet below the mouth of a creek which received the camp drainage, and that the men were in the habit of bathing in the river above the intake. Typhoid fever Dr. Hysell said he believed had been imported into the camp. He ascribed its increase to the failure to properly cover the sinks and to the prevalence of flies. All reasonable precautions had been taken in locating the camps to prevent the development of the disease. He admitted that in case of another war the experience of the past would enable the provision of more effective means.

Major Gallagher said rations were forwarded to the front in Cuba almost as soon as landed. During his stay at Siboney no application for rations was ever refused. At El Poso, seven miles inland, to which his depot was removed, it was impossible to fill all the requisitions. There was a shortage of coffee and sugar for two or three days, owing to the difficulty of landing supplies through the high surf at Siboney. If there had been a sufficiency of lighters, he said, this deficiency would not have occurred. He said he knew nothing of a complaint that there had been a deficiency of rations covering a month's time, and, in answer to a question put by Gen. McCook, that the army would probably have had to fall back had there been a shortage of rations lasting seven days, he said: "Men cannot fight on short rations."

All food found defective was destroyed. Although the law forbids the furnishing of rations to officers, in emergency made the distribution of food to them necessary after El Poso was reached. Major Gallagher thought the ration had too much meat in it for a tropical climate. He was of opinion that it should contain more dried and canned fruits and rice and syrup and that there should be more tea than coffee.

Major Gallagher was unable to say why there had been a shortage of lighters. He said that if the war were to be fought over again, there should be furnished a larger supply of facilities for landing.

Major Gallagher said that, of the five civilian assistants he had, two were inefficient and indifferent to their duties. They were Capt. Lord of New York and Capt. Ryan of Kansas.

In conclusion, Major Gallagher said that the commissary supply at Montauk was abundant and good while he was at that point.

Gen. Beaver to-day received a letter from Mrs. Hugh Lange of Brooklyn, who participated in the relief work at Montauk Point, relating to her interview with President McKinley when he visited Camp Wikoff. She was reported to have said to the President that some of the men were "carried out in a dying condition, in order to get rid of them." This, she writes, she did not say, but she asked if, in passing through the wards, the President did not notice the number of empty cots. He replied that he had noticed them, and she then requested him to ask why the men were without care in the detention and in some of the regimental hospitals. The letter continues:

"I will also ask you to go back to the conditions at the time Gen. Wheeler arrived and investigate why no preparation was made to receive and care for our sick and suffering soldiers. I never saw more devoted or more self-sacrificing work under the most trying conditions or with greater patience and perseverance than was always exhibited by the executive officers of Camp Wikoff, particularly Major Heizeman, Major Brown, and Major Thomasson. The sanitary condition at the general hospital was appalling until the general police work was taken up by Lieut. Durfee of the Second Engineers."

CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO.

Great Improvement in the Health of Our Troops—Street Cleaning Department's Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 28.—The health of the United States troops in the Province of Santiago has considerably improved, not more than 10 per cent. now being on the sick list. Most of the cases of indisposition are merely light malarial fevers. Yellow fever has been practically stamped out of the city by the systematic cleaning process put into operation.

For several weeks Major Barber, who is at the head of the Street Cleaning Department, has had 600 men engaged in carting away the filth of generations, which is burned at one or the other of the crematories. Gen. Wood has shown wonderful executive ability in bringing order out of the chaos that ensued upon the departure of the Spaniards. He is without question one of the most popular officials in this part of the island. In making appointments he places no personal favorites, but takes the verdict of fifty of the most prominent Cubans, who are answerable for the honesty and efficiency of candidates they propose.

Gen. Lawton is well satisfied with the soldierly qualities displayed by his men since they have been here, and all reports from other places in the province as to the behavior of the American troops are equally satisfactory. There has been very little drunkenness, which, when one remembers that, as a soldier tersely puts it, "drink is cheap, and you are always thirsty," is really remarkable.

Officers of all grades, and even enlisted men, are receiving by every mail letters from people in the United States asking information as to the possibilities of investment in this part of Cuba. In the early future there ought to be numerous openings, but at present Gen. Wood advises investors not to come if they intend their investments to take the form of land purchase, as the records and archives have been left in a shocking state by the Spanish authorities, presumably with the intention of making additional difficulties for their successors.

A man with a little capital would do well here with a steam laundry, an American bakery, or a small store with good groceries. Such enterprises could be made to pay from the very outset. Next month, October, is the last of the rainy season here, but, judging from all accounts, it must be the worst of the lot. There is a Cuban proverb which runs thus: "A thousand sinners in April fill a bucket, but one in October is an ocean." With November, however, comes fine weather, with cool winds and good health.

The death rate in Santiago has decreased from 180 per day in August to less than 20, though, as a rule, the end of September shows a heavy mortality.

The troops now in the province are the following:

Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. N. Hood, at Sengo.

Third United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. H. Ray; Companies B, C, D, E, K, and L, at Guantanamo; Companies A and M at Sagua de Tanamo; Companies G and I, at Baracoa, and Company H, at Jamaica.

Fifth United States Infantry, Lieut. Col. Freeman, stationed at Santiago.

Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. Sargent; Company K at Morro Castle and the remainder of the regiment at Santiago.

Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Marshall (colored;) Companies E and F at Palma Sariano and the others at San Luis.

Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. J. Crane, (colored,) at San Luis.

Twenty-third Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Col. Beck, (colored,) at San Luis.

Third United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Lieut. William F. Garvin, Jr., commanding, at Santiago.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON BETTER.

Major Beebe Still Isolated in Havana—His Case Diagnosed as Mild Fever.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Sampson is feeling much better. He has been at the Hotel Trocha to-day. The other members of the commission are in excellent health.

Dr. Laine held a consultation to-day with Dr. Montane Bueno, a prominent Havana physician, regarding Major Beebe's illness. They diagnosed the case as a mild form of fever from which he will recover in a few days. In the meantime he will continue isolated.

CAMP SITE SELECTED IN CUBA.

Some of Our Troops to Stay in the Hills Near Guanajay, Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The special American commission charged to select camps for the American troops to be sent here shortly visited Guanajay, Mariel, and other places in the Province of Pinar del Rio yesterday. The Commissioners traveled by a special train, which returned here last night.

They have decided that a camp is to be situated on the hills in the vicinity of Guanajay, and it is reported that the first American troops will reach there about Nov. 10. The railroad engineers report the roads as being in a very bad condition.

HAVANA CABMEN'S TROUBLES.

Threatened Strike Averted by the Eloquence of the Civil Governor.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Shortly before midnight last night representatives of the local cab companies and livery stables assembled at the office of the Civil Governor, Señor de Castro, where they had been summoned with a view to heading off a strike threatened for to-day. Señor de Castro addressed them collectively and individually, and after a long discussion he succeeded in persuading them to abandon the proposed strike. This morning the delegates called upon the Mayor, who subsequently had a long conference with Señor de Castro.

The situation was created by the claims of the cab companies for higher fares in view of the depreciation of silver. Their demands seem well founded, and it is now likely that the Mayor will himself authorize the desired increase, although he repudiated it a week ago when it was granted by Señor de Castro.

Spaniards Assembling in Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Louis Kempner, United States Postal Agent at Santiago, arrived here this morning on his way to Washington, where he has been called on matters relating to the postal service. He reports that the concentration of Spanish troops at Cienfuegos is being actively pushed, about fifteen hundred men being brought there weekly from the ports between Manzanillo and Cienfuegos, on the south coast.

Cuban Commanding Officers to Confer.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—A meeting of great importance, it is said, will be held in a few days at some point in this province of all the commanding officers in the Cuban Army. Gen. Maximo Gomez will preside. The proceedings will have significance as deciding the future policy of the Cuban Army in the island. The Western Railway of Havana has made a reduction of 50 per cent. in the charge for transporting the Cuban troops.

Military Club in Havana Dissolves.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Spanish Military Club of Havana held a meeting yesterday and resolved to dissolve. The club's furniture will be sold, one-third of the proceeds going to the Casa de Beneficencia, the public orphan asylum of Havana, and the other two-thirds to the asylums for the orphans of the soldiers of Spain.

Pay for Spanish Forces in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Spanish Paymaster General has published a notice to persons in the naval, military, and civil services announcing that, beginning to-day, monthly payments will be re-established, but there will still be four months' arrears outstanding.

Head of Manzanillo Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—H. W. Berthrong of Boston, who has had twenty-eight years' experience in the customs service, has been selected to take charge of customs matters at Manzanillo, Cuba.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Issues Instructions as to How the Men May Enlist Again.

ORDERS TO RETURNING TROOPS

Muster Rolls Must Be Made Out of the Commands in Service and Filed with the Adjutant General.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast to-day issued an order relative to the procedure to be followed in reinstating the National Guard organizations mustered out of the United States Army, and in providing for the disbandment of the regiments and separate companies organized to take the place of those absent in war service. The order issued is as follows:

The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard which have entered the United States service as volunteers and are now about to be mustered out and return to the State service is placed in the hands of the Major General commanding the National Guard, and will be based on the following general principles:

Ten days after the muster out of the United States service the muster rolls, in duplicate, must be made of each company and the field and staff of the returning organization, one to be retained and one forwarded to the Adjutant General through the proper channel.

On this muster roll must appear the names of officers and enlisted men who were regularly commissioned or enlisted members of the National Guard at the time the organization was mustered into the United States service, whether they volunteered or not.

Officers of the National Guard who do not desire to continue in the service of the Guard should promptly tender their resignations, and enlisted men of the Guard who desire to be discharged the State service should promptly make application to the proper officer after the muster rolls have been made.

Applications of enlisted men who have been in the volunteer service for discharge from the State service should receive favorable action on the part of officers authorized to grant it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient.

Commanding officers of organizations about to be replaced by the organizations in whose place they were organized will at once prepare muster out rolls and discharges for the enlisted men of their respective commands who were regularly enlisted therein, so that when their muster out is ordered there need be no delay.

They will also make all necessary arrangements to transfer all state and organization property to the commanding officers of the old organizations, and close their accounts with the Chief of Ordnance.

Commissioned officers of new organizations when replaced by organizations returning from the volunteer service will be rendered supernumerary, and the men enlisted in the former organizations will be honorably discharged upon the disbandment of the company or regiment.

Men enlisted in organizations about to be disbanded, if desirous to continue in service, may be transferred to such organizations as they may select in place of being discharged, provided there are vacancies in such organizations for them.

The Commander in Chief desires that every encouragement be given to the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service to join the National Guard, if not already members thereof.

GENERAL OFFICERS RETIRED.

Gen. Breckinridge and Others to be Mustered Out of Service by an Order Issued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The order designating the general officers to be mustered out of service, dated Oct. 7, was published officially to-day, and at the head of the list was Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, whose name was not in the first publication. Gen. Breckinridge will return to duty on Nov. 30 as Inspector General of the army. Gen. Breckinridge was to have commanded the First Corps, which position will be occupied by Major Gen. James H. Wilson, who was appointed from Delaware at the beginning of the war.

It is also understood that there will be other changes in the commands of army corps stationed in the South. Gen. Wheeler, who will command the Fourth Corps, stated before leaving Washington that he expected to return to this city and resume his seat in the House soon after the beginning of the session. Gen. Graham, who is to command the Second Corps, has retired as a Brigadier General, and the question has arisen as to whether he shall be continued longer in the volunteer service. The Attorney General has rendered an opinion that there is no reason why he should not, but there is a feeling among army officers that it is not altogether fair to the younger men, who should have an opportunity to secure higher commands.

It is altogether likely that Gens. John C. Bates and Adna R. Chaffee later on will succeed to the command of the Second and Fourth Corps, and Gen. Wilson will continue in command of the First Corps. Gen. Wilson since he returned from Puerto Rico and made his report to the President has been on leave of absence.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—H. H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. S. Fassett, Elmira.

GRAND—Major F. J. Ives, U. S. A.; Dr. S. Jackson, U. S. N.

HOFFMAN—Senator Edward Murphy, Troy.

HOLLAND—A. Drucher, M. P., London; Henry Wilding, Southampton, England.

MURRAY HILL—Major F. A. Spencer, Waterbury, Conn.; Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, West Point.

PLAZA—The Countess of Oxford, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Black, white goods and linens; F. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Washer, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sage, Allyn & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. N. Allen, domestics and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Robinson, J. M., Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, laces, embroideries, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Kelly & Hess, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Healy, dry goods; Stuart House.

Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Belfeld, woolens; Stuart House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, milliners; H. J. Mills, knit goods and ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. G. F. Haslam, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; L. Mobrey, silks and velvets, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rhein, H., San Antonio, Texas; notions and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Edgar, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; H. S. Simons, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sycle, J., & Son., Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, laces and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Nash, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods oCmpany, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Sloane, linens, laces, and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Krolike, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, notions, laces, and white goods, ladies, and infant's wear; Hotel Albert.

Lynch, B. J., Olyphant, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; M. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

McAdam, Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Everett-Ridley-Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; T. E. Gay, notions; 258 Church Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:07	Sun sets...5:26	Moon rises...1:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:02	Gov. Isl'd...4:25	H. Gate....6:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:11	Gov. Isl'd...4:29	H. Gate....6:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Caribi, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rhynland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to October 17 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 11.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 3.
Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Athos, Port Limon, Oct. 4.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Cherokee, Charleston, Oct. 9.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Westernland, Antwerp, Oct. 1.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 9.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Salamanca, La Guayra, Oct. 5.

The Wanamaker Store

The School of Style

THIS is a big store and a busy store, but it has another usefulness than that merely of supplying your needs in dry goods. It is,—and particularly at this season,—a School of Style. Thousands and thousands and increasing thousands come to buy. Other thousands come *to find out.* We welcome both customer and student.

You cannot possibly come here without learning something. The aggregated fashion knowledge and the accredited fashion authorities of the whole world are before you when you enter the store. It is a College of Fashion, and its Faculty is known through Christendom.

Above everything else, this store shall be a place wherein you may *buy* with safety; and next to that, it shall be a place wherein you can *learn* with safety. A false style is as abhorrent as a false value.

Women's Tailor-made Suits We are indefatigable seekers after novelty. Original beauty in a gown is beauty of the highest. But, first of all, we are seekers of excellence. If a suit is not *good,* no amount of mere beauty will secure its admission here.

Perhaps you know something of the usual class of workmanship on the regular run of tailor-made suits,—especially the lower-priced ones. Compare them with these we show:

At $10—Of Serge; in blue and black; fly-front jackets lined with satin rhadame; skirts percaline lined.

At $11—Of two-toned wide-wale serge; fly-front jacket; another style, of covert cloth; tight-fitting; silk lined jackets; percaline lined skirts.

At $13.75—Of mixed coverts; double-breasted jackets, satin lined; flounce skirts, percaline lined.

At $16—Of serges and coverts; stylishly made; all silk lined.

At $25—Of coverts, cheviots, Venetians; various colors; fly-front jackets; newest shaped skirts.

Dresses and Wraps for Girls We show the efforts of all the best designers to spell "daintiness" in a new combination of fabrics and colors. We do not think there ever was such a collection of pretty things as this,—we never had one so complete.

It is a consensus of new ideas,—a uniting of a thousand different thoughts into one huge beauty.

GIRLS' REEFERS

At $5—Reefer jacket of fancy mixed cheviot; double-breasted; buttons high at neck; turn-over collar; box back; 4 to 12 yrs.

At $6.75—Reefer Jacket of rough cheviot; double-breasted; buttons high at neck; collar, cuffs, front and back trimmed with bands of plain cloth; white pearl buttons; 4 to 12 yrs.

At $9.50—Reefer of Venetian cloth; double-breasted; coat revers; velvet collar; corded seams; plaited back; lined with plain colored satin; 4 to 12 yrs.

GIRLS' JACKETS

At $7—Of beaver; double-breasted; turn-down collar; lapped seams; coat back; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

At $10—Of rough cheviot; double-breasted; wide revers and turn-down collar; entire coat edged with bands of plain cloth; coat back; lined throughout with black satin; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

At $12—Box-front reefer of kersey; revers and velvet collar; lapped seams; coat back; lined with colored satin; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

Second floor, Broadway.

Curtains and Such Things We cannot imagine a stock more extensive than this in the Upholstery Store. We have tried to make it *exhaustive* of every good idea and novel beauty that the makers and designers of all the world have produced for this season.

Now, that is no small undertaking. You can try for yourself how well we have succeeded in it. Is there a new hanging, a new drapery, a new style curtain, a new effect in wall paper that you have seen and admired? We'll show it to you here. And more than that, we'll show you hundreds and hundreds of new things that you have never seen before.

Bargains, too. It would be a story incomplete without the bargain feature, and that happens to be especially prominent in this case. Particularly in the line of curtains,—Like these:—

In Irish Point Lace Curtains we show 142 styles. Plain centres with narrow borders, some with detached figures, at $4.50 and up to $15.

Special values in large, bold effects in white and ivory; $4.50 to $8.50.

Renaissance lace curtains on net at $7 to $12.25. Assortment embraces many kinds from $4 to $100 a pair.

Double-faced tapestry curtains at $4.50 to $9.50 a pair.

Oriental effects, imported and domestic, $5 to $7.50 a pair.

Real Bagdad, extra heavy and double-faced, $4.50 each.

Beautiful silk-faced curtains and portieres, $12 to $20.

Third floor.

Blankets and Spreads Worthy bedclothing, every piece that comes into this stock. California blankets of pure wool, both warp and filling, whose very appearance suggests warmth and comfort. Bedspreads,—the fine, pretty-patterned and well-wearing Marseilles bedspreads in excellent assortment. A talk of prices follows. Hard to find them more reasonable anywhere:

PURE WOOL BLANKETS

62x78 in., $5 pair — 74x84 in., $7 pair
72x80 in., $6 pair — 78x86 in., $8 pair

For baby's crib; white wool filling, cotton warp; with pink and blue borders.
30x40 in., $1.35 and $2 a pair.
36x50 in., $2 and $3 a pair.
42x56 in., $2.75 and $3.75 a pair.

MARSEILLES BED SPREADS

$1.75 each—Genuine Marseilles, full size; pretty patterns.

$2.50 each—Excellent quality Marseilles; in well raised designs.

$3.25 each—Very fine Marseilles; variety of attractive patterns.

Third floor.

Very Low-Priced Handkerchiefs Men's and Women's First, about the women's.

Here are several lots of pure linen handkerchiefs that came to us last Spring. They've not deteriorated, but they've lingered here too long, and thus outworn their welcome. Besides new visitors have arrived and are still coming, so the older guests are now invited to visit elsewhere. Here are the brief invitations:

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN

At 15c. each—The kind that were moderately priced at 25c.

At 25c.—Those that were double a short time ago.

At 38c. — Handkerchiefs that were good value at 75c.

At 50c.—A lot that were properly priced at $1.

There's also an offering of three kinds for men. Pure linen, of course, and priced lower than usual.

At $1 doz.—Good quality, laundered and hemstitched.

At $1.20 doz.—Neat colored borders, hemstitched.

At $1.50 doz. — Excellent goods; unlaundered; hand embroidered initial.

Broadway.

All Sorts of Veiling—Some Half Price Fine, black silk chenille veiling, 27 in. wide, in best styles, and suitable to wear with the new pompadour hats. Actual value of this quality is 50c. a yard. Here and now, 25c.

An assortment of all the most desirable kinds of veilings. The latest novelty is the veil and scarf combination, 2½ yds. long; covers face, and to be tied under chin in bow with long flowing streamers; very attractive. $6 to $8.

Plain and fancy mesh veilings in black, black-and-white, navy blue, and all the newest colorings. 50c. to $5.75 yd.

New chiffon veiling in all the latest shadings and in black and white. 50c. to 75c.

Broadway.

Warm Wool Waists We've been patiently waiting to tell you of these. Deferred pleasure on account of the weather. The story, however, has lost none of its interest. It's about a splendid collection of handsome waists of soft, warm woolen materials. They're excellently made and prettily trimmed; the newest styles,—attractive styles. They're priced low. One kind at only $1 each. It's of black and white checked flannelette, with full front and double row of knife plaiting; plaited yoke back; detachable collar and cuffs of same material. Others of various solid colored flannels at $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

New Missionary District in Japan to be Created.

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDED

Discussion Over Article 5 Governing Formation of New Dioceses—Bishops Consider Divorce Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—At the Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church to-day a memorial from the Japanese diocese was presented urging the creation of a southern jurisdiction in that country, and from the Anglican Church in Honolulu, heretofore fostered by the Church of England, asking that, in view of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the Church of Hawaii be amalgamated with that in this country, becoming a missionary jurisdiction. The propositions were referred, the Hawaiian subject going to the Committee on the Increased Responsibility of the Church.

It was finally decided to create a new missionary district in Japan, to be known as the Kyoto District, which is conterminous with the Japanese diocese. The missionary will be elected by Bishops.

The Southern Florida jurisdiction submitted a proposition that each missionary jurisdiction be represented in the Council by one clerical and one lay delegate, with vote. The proposition was referred.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five deputies to meet with a committee of Bishops to select the city in which the next meeting is to be held in 1901. The Chair named as the committee of deputies Messrs. Morgan of New York, Spalding of California, Mann of Missouri, Lindsay of Massachusetts, and Waters of Louisiana. The Bishops appointed the following as members of the joint committee: Messrs. Potter of New York, Randolph of Virginia, Worthington of Nebraska, Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Morrison of Duluth. An invitation was received from San Francisco to hold the next convention there.

The divorce question came up, and was placed on the calendar for discussion following the resolution on the Czar's peace conference. The resolution to close the doors when the divorce question came up led to spirited debate. Several deputies criticised the move toward secrecy. The question of closing doors finally went over until the divorce subject was considered.

Among the resolutions presented and referred was one expressing thanks for the sympathy of Great Britain toward this Government during the recent war with Spain, and hoping the time would come when the two great nations would stand "shoulder to shoulder and flag to flag" in the progress of the world.

A resolution was agreed to providing for a general committee, to which shall be referred the resolutions presented by the Lambeth conference.

The deputies agreed to a resolution of the Bishops repealing the canon establishing the Prayer Book Distribution Society. This branch of church labor is now attended to by the diocesan associations.

The main discussion of the day on the amendment of the Constitution then took place. This related mainly to the internal organization of the Church and to the amendment of Article 5 for the establishment of standing committees in each diocese. The article as amended was agreed to.

Article 5, governing the formation of new dioceses, led to considerable debate. It was explained by Dr. Dix, the Chairman of the committee, that the article contravened no existing regulation, but laid down broad principles governing the whole case. Explanations of several features were also made by Chancellor Woolworth, who had assisted in the preparation of the article.

Delegate Lightner of Minnesota moved to strike out that feature of the article which provides that no city shall form more than one diocese, except when the civil authority consolidates into one city portions of territory belonging to different dioceses, in which case each portion of said territory shall remain attached to the diocese to which it previously belonged until a change is made by the consent of the general convention.

It was urged that the diocese of New York and Brooklyn was so large as to be unwieldy, and that division was essential. The amendment finally prevailed.

Article 5 was then recommitted for further consideration by the committee.

Article 6 was adopted on a vote by dioceses.

Article 7 led to sharp division over the so-called provincial system. The committee report provided for uniting dioceses into "provinces." Dr. John H. Egar of the committee presented a minority report, holding that the civil division of the country into States should be followed by the Church without the creation of strictly ecclesiastical "provinces." The subject went over until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops devoted the entire afternoon to discussing the divorce question. Secretary Hart announced that considerable progress had been made but no decision reached.

The marriage and divorce canon under consideration by the Bishops is as follows:

Section 1. No minister shall solemnize a marriage the parties to which are within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity defined in the eighteenth chapter of the book Leviticus.

Sec. 2 (1) It shall be the duty of the minister to admonish the people from time to time that the Church discountenances clandestine marriage. (2) No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who is a minor under the law of the place of marriage unless the parent or guardian of such miror is present or shall have given written consent to the marriage, or is permanently resident in a foreign country. (3) No minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses, himself or the witnesses being personally acquainted with the parties. (4) Every minister of the Church shall at the time of the marriage record in the register of the parish in which the marriage takes place the name, birthplace, age, and residence of each party, and such record shall be signed by the minister who performs the ceremony and by at least two witnesses of the marriage.

Sec. 3. No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party.

The Chairman, on behalf of the presiding Bishop, announced the appointment of the following Commissioners of the American Church Building Fund:

The Revs. Morgan Dix; New York; William R. Huntington, New York; Walton W. Battershall, Albany; Charles T. Olmsted, Central New York; Henry Anstice, Philadelphia; Edmund D. Cooper, Long Island; John H. Elliott, Washington; David H. Greer, New York; Reese F. Alsop, Long Island; Douglass O. Kelly, California; Samuel Hart, Connecticut; Charles H. Strong, Georgia; Gilbert H. Sterling, Central Pennsylvania; L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; John A. King, Long Island; Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; William H. Lightner, Minnesota; Wilfred Mills, Newark; John Wilkes, North Carolina, and James Houghtaling, Chicago.

TEMPLARS IN PITTSBURG.

Nearly 50,000 Pilgrims in Attendance for the Conclave—Ladies in a Street Parade.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—The conclave of the Knights Templars has now fairly started, and to-night nearly 50,000 pilgrims are in the city. With few exceptions, every commandery expected to be represented has now a delegation on the ground. The day was chiefly spent by the different commanderies in arranging their headquarters. Though the number of visitors is larger than the city has ever before had to entertain, there has not yet been a complaint of lack of accommodation.

Although the business meetings of the gathering have not yet commenced, electioneering for the honor of holding the next conclave is in active progress. Northern New York delegations are working hard to have the next conclave held at Niagara Falls in 1901. A decision will not be reached until Thursday morning.

The foremost event of to-day's programme has been the reception and dance of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of this city, at its headquarters in the Court House. The festivities commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and continued until late in the evening.

An interesting feature in the informal parade of the Knights was furnished by the Boston commandery, which marched up Fifth Avenue, accompanied by the ladies of the members' families. The manner in which the ladies kept step to the music evoked great enthusiasm and "hurrahing." Should the weather continue pleasant to-morrow, the "grand parade" will be an event that has never been surpassed in the history of Knights Templarism in America.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. Doses are small. 25c.

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume VIO-VIOLET.

POORHOUSE PRICES FOR TEETH

Mrs. Van Vleck, One Dentist's Wife and Another's Mother, a Pauper at 86.

Mrs. Emily Van Vleck, a homeless paralytic, eighty-six years old, was sent to the almshouse yesterday. She had been taken to the City Hospital on Wednesday and was transferred to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday. Yesterday morning she demanded to be taken to her home, which she said was at 222 Sixth Avenue, where her husband lived. Dr. Wheeler took her to the Sixth Avenue house in an ambulance. He returned with her an hour later, saying that the man in the house had refused to allow the old woman to be left there, and that he did not care to have anything to do with her. So the almshouse opened its doors and took her in—the last chapter of her life story, commonplace, perhaps, but sad as almshouse stories commonly are.

The story was told yesterday by Dr. Volkert Van Vleck of 222 Sixth Avenue, the woman's husband, and Dr. George H. Snow of 109 West Twenty-first Street, her son. Both men are dentists. Dr. Van Vleck's office is a little two-roomed affair on the second floor. It is of the old school pattern, and so is the man. Although the somewhat gaudy signs outside advertise "Teeth extracted with positively no pain; crown and bridge work executed by the new method," the carpets are somewhat faded inside, and the signs of age on the operating chair were charitably concealed yesterday by a bright new towel. No customers came to interrupt Dr. Van Vleck's tale. He is an old man, nearly seventy, with snow-white hair and beard.

"The story," he said, "began fifty-three years ago, when I arrived in this city from my home in Madison County. I was not quite twenty years old then, and after fitting up my dental office I secured a room in the house of Mrs. Emily Snow, on Dean Street, in Brooklyn. She was a widow, about eighteen years older than I, and had four sons and a daughter. She was a handsome woman then, and she seemed to take a fancy to me, and I became the star boarder from the beginning. She was so much my senior that she obtained complete ascendency over me, and after three months compelled me to marry her. She said she had plenty of money, and would push me ahead. I believed her. We lived together for thirty-three years. She always kept her business separate from mine. Her business prospered, and so did mine, but those were in the days, mind you, when I could charge $10 and $15 for a set of teeth. In 1870 she got an idea that she could make more money in Saratoga, and went there and leased what was then known as White's Hotel, in the rear of the Grand Union. She finally persuaded me to go into partnership in the business, and, of course, I lost all my fortune in it.

"We both came back. She opened up a new boarding house in Bond Street, and I resumed my practice, and as the fakirs had not yet lowered the price of teeth, I was soon prosperous again. We had one daughter, who died young, thank Heaven, and a son and daughter of hers died. She would not let her sons go out to work, and ran her business in her own name in order to keep them by her. Finally, in 1884, after living thirty-five years together, we mutually agreed to separate, and I paid her $15 a week for three years, and then, as the price of teeth lowered, I paid $7 a week for eleven years. The price of a set of teeth was gradually lowered by the fakirs, until now I must make them for $2 each.

"A year ago last February she was stricken with paralysis, and I sent her to the Home for Incurables. My business finally ran down, until last August I found it impossible to pay any more. Then one of her step-sons went her security at the home until last Wednesday, when he brought her here. I have no money now, and could not receive her. I have paid out $6,173 in cash for her since we separated, and I am old and sick and can pay no more. She has blighted my life, but I will only say now that I cannot pay. I make no money any more. Younger men and newer methods have driven me out of business."

Dr. George Snow, the old woman's son, is also a gray-haired man. His office, like that of his stepfather, is unpretentious in the extreme. He moved into it from Sixth Avenue a few days ago, because, he said, the rent was too high on the avenue. The depression in the tooth market had driven him to the wall, he said. He admitted that his stepfather had paid a regular weekly stipend to his mother for fifteen years. "I would love to care for my mother," he said, in a broken voice, "but I just can't do it. I paid out $125 for her at the Home for Incurables. But that took all I could spare. I never was poor before, but the competition in dentistry nowadays has ruined us small ones. Here's a suit of clothes I bought for $4, and I'm trying to make a good appearance in it before my customers. I have a wife and daughter, and we've had to cut things down very close to live at all. I hope here to build up a business, when I will take my mother out of the almshouse, but I cannot do it now."

Dr. Snow wept while telling the story. He said the other sons of the old woman were earning nothing now.

STANDARD OIL INVESTIGATION.

Company's Officers Will Appear Before Ohio Officials in This City.

Allan T. Brinsmade, a special Commissioner representing the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Attorney General Frank S. Monett of Ohio will this morning begin an investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street. It is expected by Mr. Monett that John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, attorney for the company, and several of the company's Directors will testify, according to an agreement by the attorneys. Assisting Messrs. Brinsmade and Monett will be Lawyer W. L. Flagg of this city and E. B. Kinkhead of Ohio.

Contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio is charged. In explaining the situation Mr. Monett said: "A judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of Ohio debarring the Standard Oil Company from having any connection with the Standard Oil Trust. In other words, it held that the Standard Oil agreement was void. Immediately thereafter the Standard Oil Trust called a meeting of the trust certificate holders, which meeting was held in New York City March 21, 1892, ostensibly to take steps to dissolve the trust, and liquidating Trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs. It has been six years since that meeting, and all that time has been devoted to liquidating the trust. It is the purpose now to inquire into the plan of liquidation, to see whether any steps have been taken toward that end."

A significant fact, Mr. Monett thought, was that since the filing of the information in contempt by the Attorney General the company has converted 100,593 trust certificates into corporate stock. In case the company should be found culpable, Mr. Monett said, a fine would probably be imposed, and as the court could make the fine as high as it pleased, the company could be fined to extermination.

JUDGE DOUGLASS STILL MISSING.

Jersey City Man Not Heard From—His House Sold.

The family of Judge William P. Douglass of Jersey City, who disappeared from the steamboat Dean Richmond during her trip to Albany on Saturday night, said yesterday that they had not heard from him. They still cling to their belief that he is not dead. However, though they know of no reason why he should have disappeared.

It became generally known yesterday that a mortgage on the Judge's residence, at 16 Brinckerhoff Street, was sold under foreclosure last week. Had the Judge collected the $1,400 which the city stipulated to pay him for revising laws concerning the city, he could have saved his house. The revision is in the hands of the printer, who says the Judge had not quite finished his work, and that the printing had been delayed in consequence. The loan on the Judge's house was held by a building and loan association. Judge Douglass's life was insured for $17,000. The policies are said to be incontestable.

DEVERY AFTER M'CULLAGH

The Chief of Police Talks of Arresting the Superintendent of Elections.

ALLEGED CHARTER VIOLATION

The Badges and "Billies" of Election Deputies Declared to be Too Much Like Those of the Police Force.

There may be trouble shortly between the police and Superintendent McCullagh's election deputies, according to a statement made yesterday by Chief Devery. The exciting cause of the Chief's remarks was the fact that the badges and "billies" designed by Superintendent McCullagh for the use of his men are similar to those worn and carried by members of the Police Department. This, he said, was in violation of Section 339 of the city charter, and rendered the election deputies, and even Superintendent McCullagh himself, liable to arrest. He would not say, however, whether or not he had determined to proceed to the extent to which he thought the law would warrant.

The section of the charter to which Chief Devery referred provides, in part, as follows:

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor exceeding five years, or by a fine of not less than $250 * * * for any person not a member of the police force * * * upon any day or time to have, use, wear, or display, without specific authority from the Police Department, any uniform, shield, buttons, wreaths, numbers, or other insignia or emblems in any wise resembling such as are worn by members of the police force.

Chief Devery said that the badges of the election deputies, which are in the form of a shield, surmounted by an eagle, could not be distinguished from those of the police Roundsmen a short distance away, the only marked difference being in the lettering and the fact that the deputies' badges bear the State coat of arms in place of that of the city. The "billies," he said, were so nearly identical in form that nobody could tell them apart except by a careful inspection.

"It seems strange to me," said the Chief, "that Mr. McCullagh, after his long experience in this department, should not have seen that his action in this matter would be likely to lead to confusion and trouble. We cannot even learn the names of his deputies, and yet we are likely to be held responsible for their acts, on account of the inability of people to distinguish the badges. In case of a fight at the polls or any other disorderly proceeding in connection with the registration or election, this might lead to very serious consequences."

Chief Devery intimated that he intended to consult the members of the Police Board before proceeding to harsh measures. The matter was not broached at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. President York said after the meeting that his attention had not been called to the subject officially, and declined to express any opinion. It was said last evening that there would be a special meeting of the Police Board this afternoon to consider the matter.

Superintendent McCullagh laughed heartily when he was told that Chief Devery thought his deputies, and perhaps himself, were liable to arrest. "If Mr. Devery thinks so," he said, "let him do his duty. I certainly shall do mine. My deputies have been going about their duties, wearing their badges and carrying their weapons, for two weeks, and nobody has been clubbed or shot yet. They will continue to carry out their instructions."

Superintendent McCullagh denied that John I. Davenport would be appointed his chief deputy, or that he had secured the use of the cage in which Mr. Davenport formerly imprisoned alleged offenders against the Federal election laws. He also declared that there was no truth in the story that one of his deputies was an ex-convict, whose photograph adorned the Rogues' Gallery.

Keepers of lodging houses, in accordance with the law requiring them to report the names and descriptions of their guests to the Superintendent of Elections for thirty days before election, began complying with the law yesterday. Superintendent McCullagh will have all the lists investigated.

Chief Devery said yesterday afternoon that the census of lodging-house occupants by the police had been completed. Lists will be kept at Police Headquarters. A duplicate list will be kept in each station for the inspection of any one who wishes to see it. Chief Devery has ordered that every name on the lists be investigated.

Julius Newton Held for Trial.

Julius Newton of 63 West Thirtieth Street, formerly a clerk in the employ of A. A. Housman & Co., who was arrested Saturday on a charge of grand larceny, was held for trial by Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He is accused of obtaining $600 under false pretenses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Young, Second Artillery, is assigned to Battery L of his regiment, and will proceed to join it at Fort Schuyler, New York.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, with station in Augusta, and of First Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, Third Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. M. B. Stewart, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. William B. Homer, Sixth Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Mississippi, with station in Lauderdale, and of Second Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Second Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, to date Oct. 15, when he will proceed to Mobile and establish a recruiting station in that city.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Major Charles G. Starr, Inspector General, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Rufus M. Townsend, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as such, to take effect July 27, by reason of his appointment as Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

Second Lieut. Walter Abbott, First Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 5.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Simonton, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with troops going to Cuba.

Leave of absence from Sept. 7 to Oct. 21, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conkling, Seventh Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peter W. Beckman, on the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed from New York City to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer at Camp Shipp for assignment to duty with the Second Infantry.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only, to take effect Oct. 9.

Major John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Major Cyrus S. Roberts,

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PLAIN WIDE VELVETS

manufactured by Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England. These goods are made in the various widths up to 12 feet, inclusive.

A magnificent assortment of all the newer shades now on exhibition.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Seventeenth Infantry, Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Ohio volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert N. Pitts is extended fifteen days.

Capt. Edward E. Harding, Seventh Infantry, on being mustered out of the service as Colonel of the Second New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to join his company.

The leave of absence granted Major Peter D. MacVaughton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 15, of Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, Captain Seventh Cavalry, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Kentucky, with station in Lexington, and of First Lieut. E. V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of volunteers from the State of North Carolina.

Transfers in the Third Artillery: First Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Battery D to Light Battery C; First Lieut. Archibald Campbell, from Light Battery C to Battery D.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for consultation.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. James Bayliss, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Brig. Gen. John H. Page, United States Volunteers, is further extended, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Leopold O. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Lyng will proceed from Kensington, Minn., to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. De Quesada, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with troops going to Cuba.

Second Lieut. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to his home and await orders.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Jay J. Morrow, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that regiment only.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

First Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, and will join his regiment.

By direction of the President, the unexpired part of the sentence of a general court-martial held at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9, in the case of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Chidsey, is remitted.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended twenty-one days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, of Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Iowa, with station in Des Moines, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: Capt. Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of Rhode Island, with station at Quonset Point, and of Second Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Seventh United States Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of Nevada, with station in Carson City, is announced.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. William A. Raiburn, Tenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, Adjutant Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Arkansas, with station at Fort Logan H. Roots, is announced.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Col. Will T. May, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, (Captain Fifth Infantry,) as chief mustering officer for the State of Indiana, with station in Indianapolis, and the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward T. Chrisman, Sixth Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of New Hampshire, with station at Concord, and of Second Lieut. Edwin Landon, Second Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Capt. Daniel M. Boughton, Third Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on official business pertaining to the packing and shipping to Fort Ethan Allen of clothing and other property of the Third Cavalry which were left at Jefferson Barracks.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, as chief mustering officer for the State of South Carolina, with station at Columbia, and of First Lieut. William Newman, Thirteenth Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, United States Volunteers.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, will perform the duties of Purchasing Commissary at New York City, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. William H. Kell, Twenty-second Infantry, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Nebraska, with station at Omaha, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: First Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, Twenty-second Infantry, and First Lieut. William M. Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of North Carolina, with station in Raleigh, is announced.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John A. Porter, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and report in person to Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of Iowa volunteers.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Major Charles Morton, (promoted from Captain, Third Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Sept. 23, vice Kellogg retired; Capt. John B. McDonald, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, Troop I, to date from Sept. 23, vice Morton, promoted.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major James G. Harbord, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, is further extended one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Terriberry will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is appointed Special Inspector, to inspect such unserviceable public animals as may be presented to him at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Order of Sept. 22, relating to Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is revoked.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Winfield W. Warren, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. S. Y. Sanford, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; Second Lieut. Charles C. Crowell, Battalion Adjutant, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; Second Lieut. Albert Fink, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 30.

Leave of absence, to include Oct. 11, is granted First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Winn will proceed from Fort Niagara, New York, to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Andrew R. McCausland, Assistant Surgeon, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. G. R. Palmer, Battery A, Wyoming Volunteer Artillery, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Willard M. Flynn, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Second Lieut. Henry G. Harris, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. W. J. Sheehan, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert D. Casey, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. William J. Smith, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

A board of officers to consist of Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, and Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, is appointed to visit each artillery post and fortification in the United States on the Atlantic Coast to definitely fix and locate the instrument stations for the position finders and lines of communication for each battery.

Navy.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is ordered to be retired Oct. 8.

Chief Engineer R. I. Reid is to have the relative rank of lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1897.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick is ordered to be retired Oct. 8.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Franklin, temporarily; then to Washington.

Lieut. Commodore E. S. Prime is detached from command of the Niagara and ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island.

Carpenter E.

NO WAR OVER FASHODA

Lord Salisbury Yields Nothing, but the French Will Not Risk the Hazards of Battle.

PRUDENCE PREVAILS AT PARIS

A Calm View Taken at Paris of England's Aggressive Step, Though the Situation for France Is More Difficult.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The comments in public and in the newspapers show that the Marquis of Salisbury's determined stand on the question of the occupation of Fashoda has come as a most agreeable relief, and as disposing of all the stories of a possible compromise. No whisper of dissent is heard anywhere. Both friends and opponents of the Premier are rejoicing at the fact that in publishing the Blue Book on the Fashoda question he has burned his bridges behind him.

While it is recognized that the situation by this publication has become more difficult for France, there is almost an entire absence of disposition anywhere to believe that France proposes to press her claims to the point of danger. This confidence was demonstrated by the capital tone of the London Stock Exchange after a momentary scare, and such comment as comes from Paris also tends to abate alarm.

The Matin, which is directly inspired by the French Foreign Office, and which was the foremost in urging extremist views, voices the more pacific mood which is apparently obtaining in Paris, saying:

"We shall probably not risk a war with Great Britain for the nominal sovereignty over territories at an immense distance from our possessions on the Atlantic. They are as inaccessible from our coast annexations as the mountains in the moon. But we can retain our honor without retaining Fashoda. Prudence should prevent us from loading ourselves with too much territory. We must be colonial, but in moderation."

The newspapers of Paris this evening take a calm view of the situation and plead for moderation. They express a sincere desire for a friendly settlement of the question when Major Marchand's report arrives. The prevailing view of political men is that the French Cabinet will find a way out of the difficulty in the report asked from Major Marchand, who, it is expected, in response to a hint from the French Foreign Office, will declare that his position at Fashoda is untenable. The publication of such a report, it is held, would fully justify the French Government in recalling him.

A prominent member of the French Embassy in London expressed the following views on the situation this evening:

"The advent of the French and British on the Upper Nile ought not to be regarded as the meeting of opposing policies, which necessarily exclude one another, but as the clash of commercial interests, which should be carefully defined and embodied in a permanent agreement.

"War, which has not been provoked by the question of Egypt, will certainly not break out over the Upper Nile question. The issues at Fashoda will be settled in a friendly manner, to the general satisfaction, but an agreement will be much more easily reached when the newspapers of the two countries cease exciting public opinion."

The morning papers all renew their comments upon the Fashoda situation; but on neither side of the Channel is any idea given expression that the affair is likely to lead to war. The worst that can happen is the resignation of M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, or perhaps the whole Ministry; but were it not for the delicate internal situation in France arising out of the Dreyfus affair and the strike the Fashoda question would involve no danger whatever.

The general attitude of responsible journals in Paris is to wait for the arrival of the text of the Blue Book dispatches before committing themselves to a decided opinion.

The view of official circles is that there will be no difficulty if a way can be found to give French commerce access to the Nile. The first impression in Paris was that M. Delcasse was to blame for weakness in giving the French case away. Now, however, the Liberté leads off in an attempt to explain M. Delcasse's course. It says:

"By declaring that Marchand had no mission M. Delcasse meant to convey that he had not a special mission to check the Sirdar's advance, but simply had in view the natural expansion of French interests. Major Marchand cannot be recalled or disavowed, but the question is one for negotiation."

FASHODA PLANS AFFECT TRADE.

There Was a Temporary Dullness in the European Exchanges.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There was an all-round dullness on the Stock Exchange today, influenced by the publication of the Fashoda Blue Book, the increase of the Berlin bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent., and the fact that operators were occupied with the mine market settlement. The fact that Paris sent a considerable number of buying orders to the London Stock Exchange indicates that there is no belief at the French capital of any imminence of war.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—In spite of the increase of the bank rate here from 4 to 5 per cent., private discount on the Boerse to-day was one-eighth lower. Prices opened generally weak, influenced largely by political apprehensions in connection with the publication of the Fashoda correspondence and the decline in the price of consols in London, but the market closed with an all-round fair recovery.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The stock market opened weak to-day, owing to sales on London account in connection with the publication of the Fashoda correspondence. But the local operators were apparently less uneasy, bearing in view an article published to-day by a well-informed paper to the effect that France will not go to war over the matter. Consequently optimism prevailed on the Bourse, and subsequently there was an all-round recovery. Prices closed firm and rentes were steady, in expectation of a settlement of the strike here.

CHINA IS GOING BACKWARD.

The Retrograde Policy Is in Full Sway and Reformers Are Being Suppressed and Punished.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says: "The retrograde movement spreads. An imperial edict orders the suppression of the native press and the punishment of the editors. It also cancels all the new methods of examination promulgated during the last twelve months. The latter step must give general satisfaction, since the proposed changes were too radical for the people.

"All officials who have signed memorials in favor of reform have been dismissed from office. The Board of Agriculture is abolished, its President, Wu-mao-Ting, Comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being deprived of his rank. A memorial impeaches him as a 'slave of foreign devils.'

"The contract for the Niu-Chwang Railway extension loan has been signed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Huang, former Consul at Singapore and lately Minister Designate of China to Japan, was arrested here yesterday by order of the Empress Dowager in connection with the reform movement. Her general proscription of the Progressives constitutes a reign of terror."

Italy's Financial Embarrassment.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Owing to Italy's financial straits, the Minister of Marine, Admiral di Canevaro, has renounced the sweeping naval programme, involving the expenditure of 540,000,000 lire, and will be satisfied with a naval credit this year of 28,000,000 lire. A Ministerial crisis is thus averted. It is expected that the budget for the current year will show a deficit of 17,000,000 lire.

Pittsburg Manufacturers in England.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The representative of a Pittsburg company is negotiating for twenty acres of land on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal, where it is proposed to erect a manufactory for producing noncorrosive metal which will employ 5,000 men.

Run Down and Killed!

Hundreds of people lose their lives every year through being run down by horse-cars, cable-cars or electric-trolleys.

Thousands of people are daily risking their lives in another way. They are run down and killed by reason of ill health. They allow their systems to get weak, and some slight illness develops into a fatal disease

It is wiser to take no risks but to build up health, strength and vitality by the use of a healthful stimulant. There is nothing better than

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which is unequaled for its strengthening, invigorating, tonic effects. It is not an ordinary whiskey but a preparation having wonderful medicinal powers. It is universally prescribed and recommended.

Be sure that you get Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

PARNELLITES MEET IN DUBLIN.

Clamor for Home Rule and Denounce Anglo-American Tendencies, Declaring England to be Insincere.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—The Parnellite Convention was opened here to-day, with Mr. John Redmond presiding. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Redmond remarked that it was incredible that a statesman with Mr. Chamberlain's experience and astuteness should declare that the passing of the Irish Local Government bill satisfied the aspirations of Irishmen. The Parnellites, he added, would not be satisfied until they secured home rule.

Resolutions were passed in favor of home rule, approving the Local Government act, denouncing the project of an Anglo-American alliance, and urging the release of political prisoners.

The following is the text of the resolution denouncing the proposal of an Anglo-American alliance:

"This convention denounces the project of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States as a selfish attempt on the part of England to drag the American people to its aid in its struggles with the powers of Europe, among whom it now stands, by reason of its bad faith, absolutely isolated.

"Consequently, as friends of America, we, the members of this convention, hope that the Republic will not allow itself to be embroiled in European squabbles, from which, however these may result, it cannot derive any corresponding advantage for American interests."

TO UNITE THE IRISH PARTY.

John Dillon Wants the Two Sections to Adjust Differences.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.—Mr. John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite, member of Parliament for East Mayo, at a banquet given here this evening in his honor, made a practical bid for the reunion of the sections of the Irish party. He said he wished that a conference of ten representative Irishmen, half nominated by Mr. John Redmond and the other half by himself, could meet and draft a scheme to reconcile the differences among the Irish Nationalists, the scheme then to be submitted to the leading Irishmen of the country at a convention.

Mr. Dillon said he would be willing to enter such a conference on the basis of absolute independence of all the English parties, and declared himself convinced that there were no real, substantial differences to prevent the co-operation of all Nationalist members of Parliament in support of the Gladstonian policy of Home Rule.

THE ANNEXATION OF JAMAICA.

Proposition for Canadian Incorporation Is Now Before the People.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 10.—The question of the annexation of the Island of Jamaica to Canada, which was mooted about a month ago, has now been definitely put before the public through the medium of the semi-official newspaper, The Gleaner, which to-day, publishes a review of the economic situation, and says that beyond a doubt a feeling is growing in favor of political incorporation with Canada.

"But," says The Gleaner editorially, "on the whole, if a reciprocal treaty with the United States could be effected this would be the best possible solution of the economic problem, the general belief being that England and the United States are bound to come to some satisfactory commercial arrangement about the West Indies, without a disturbance of the political relations. The proposal for Canadian incorporation is, however, before the public, and we invite expressions of opinion from the population."

The Gleaner, however, voices official feeling and the consensus of opinion when it declares its preference for American reciprocity, as offering a more satisfactory solution. This is proved by the simultaneous publication of a memorial from a representative source which, after reviewing the situation, says:

"We are quite able to make satisfactory reciprocal arrangements with the United States ourselves, but the Home Government will not permit it, and appears unable to do it for us."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—It is announced here that there is no truth in the rumors that Germany contemplates not filling the post of Minister at the Vatican. It is added that Baron von Bülow's successor has already been chosen, and that his name will shortly be announced.

Baron von Bülow's recall is regarded here as due to the annoyance of Emperor William and the Government at the Pope's recent declaration in favor of France's traditional protectorate over Catholics in the East. Germany insists on protecting her own subjects, and the Pope's attitude on the eve of Emperor William's Eastern tour is resented.

Though there is no breach with the Vatican, some time will probably elapse before Baron von Bülow's successor takes up his post, but there is no doubt that he will be instructed to acquaint the Vatican with the German feeling on the subject.

FRENCH PICKETS INCREASED.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The situation here is much calmer. Only one band of strikers needed dispersal to-day. But, as a matter of precaution, the military pickets were further increased. Several meetings of workingmen took place during the day at the Bourse du Travail, and resolutions favoring a continuance of the strike were passed.

The bricklayers and woodcarvers have decided to go on a strike.

A $5,000,000 Failure in London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The failure is announced of Ernest Orger Lambert, a financier, of Trafalgar Building, this city. Liabilities are estimated at £1,000,000, ($5,000,000.)

The Clevelands Leave Buzzards Bay.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Oct. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland and family left Gray Gables this afternoon for their Winter home, at Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Cleveland and the four children, accompanied by her maid, boarded the afternoon train at Buzzards Bay Station and proceeded to New York by the Colonial Express in a special train. The ex-President started at the same time on the yacht Oneida. He will reach New York in the morning. The remaining servants will close the house and take their departure in a day or two.

Charles F. Parker Dead.

Charles F. Parker, a brother of ex-Police Commissioner Parker, died last night in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital from the effects of a fall at his residence in the Washington Flats. One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Parker was ascending the stairs yesterday afternoon, and had arrived at the first landing, when he lost his balance in some manner and fell backward to the bottom of the flight, receiving a fracture of the skull.

THE CITY GAS COMPANY.

Attorney General Hancock Authorizes a Suit to Annul the Charter of the Corporation.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Attorney General Hancock to-day granted an application of Francis B. Thurber and William McCarrol for the commencement of an action in the Supreme Court to forfeit the franchises and annul the charter of the City Gas Company of New York. When hearing was given on the application, Elihu Root and B. Winthrop appeared for the petitioners and Benjamin F. Tracy, Charles Howland Russell, and Arthur C. Livermore for the company. In the opinion rendered, the Attorney General says:

"It is alleged in the petition that the corporation has forfeited its corporate rights, and should be dissolved, upon the grounds that its capital stock was not paid in within two years after its incorporation; that it has failed to file annual reports; that it has suspended its ordinary and lawful business for over one year, and has forfeited its privileges and franchises by failure to exercise its powers. The company has been in an inactive and dormant condition for so many years that its existence seems to have been forgotten or lost sight of by the city officials. The moving papers allege that, in response to inquiries, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas upon the 16th day of December, 1897, declared that he knew of no such corporation as the City Gas Company, and it further appears that the company's name does not appear in any of the directories of the City of New York.

"Connected with the moving papers is an affidavit from Edward P. North, Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works and consulting engineer in the State Department, declaring that the public welfare would be jeopardized by any increase in the number of corporations authorized to tear up pavements of the city, also a communication from Mayor Strong recommending the commencement of an action to forfeit the charter of this corporation and a letter from Mr. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, protesting against any scheme which would permit further tearing up of the streets of the city for the purpose of laying gas pipes."

DR. GUILFORD AGAIN REMANDED

Admits She Is the Mrs. Guilford Wanted in Connecticut.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is under arrest here on the charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of Emma Gill, was again remanded for a week at Bow Street Police Court to-day. Counsel for the prisoner said his client did not dispute her identity with the Mrs. Guilford who is wanted by the Connecticut police.

GIRL FOUND RIDDLED WITH SHOT

Farmer's Daughter Murdered in a Field Near Selins Grove, Penn.

SELIN'S GROVE, Penn., Oct. 10.—Daisy Smith, aged sixteen years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Boiles Run, near here, was found by her father murdered to-day in a field near her home. Her body was riddled with shot, and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat.

Although it is said the authorities have suspicions as to the identity of the murderer, no arrests have yet been made.

HARTFORD JUDGE FOUND DEAD.

George K. Wilcox Writes His Own Obituary and Kills Himself.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—George K. Wilcox, Assistant Judge of the East Hartford Town Court, and a reporter on The Hartford Times, was found dead in Colt's Meadows this afternoon. He had taken carbolic acid. It is supposed that he died Saturday night. He leaves a wife and four sons. He was in debt and a victim of strong drink. He wrote his own obituary, which contained the principal facts about his life.

NO FORTUNES IN HAWAII.

Admiral Miller Warns Adventurers Against Going to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Miller warns people against going to Honolulu in the expectation of making their fortunes. He says:

"The simple fact that the form of government is going to change has not opened up additional resources or extended any which have been in existence. There are no new positions for people who go in, and there are not likely to be any."

The Admiral, however, thinks there is a great future in store for the islands.

To Establish a Bank in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—It is said that when the Gaelic leaves this port tomorrow she will have on board two local bankers bound for Hawaii. Upon their arrival a bank will be established in Honolulu, which will be called the First National Bank of Hawaii, with a capitalization of $1,000,000. The local bankers, whose names are withheld, will be accompanied by Fletcher S. Heath of New York, who represents several wealthy men in this city.

LEATHER TRADE CONDITIONS.

High Price of Raw Hides Due to the McKinley Tariff.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A Boston leather dealer, in discussing the situation in his branch of business, said to-day that it was hard to predict just what the immediate future had in store for the leather and hide business.

"It has been anything but satisfactory for six months past," he said, "and there is no immediate prospect of an improvement. This is especially true of leather designed for heavy goods. Not for many years has there been so quiet a period in leather of all kinds as has been witnessed the last two months. But while the manufacturers persist in their contention that leather will be bought for lower prices, those who have leather to sell claim that this is not likely, and are insisting upon getting their prices.

"Meantime, the manufacturers are complaining of the dullness of trade and their inability to get any more for their goods than when stock was lower. That the tanners are not to blame for high cost leather is, it is claimed, easy of demonstration. They have had to pay abnormally high prices for their hides, the average for the whole of the present year being far above that of preceding ones. An important factor in bringing about this result is the 15 per cent. duty imposed upon hides by the McKinley tariff."

RULING ON BOND TAXATION.

Commissioner Scott Directs a Distinction in Transferred Instruments.

Collector C. H. Treat of the Second District has received instructions from Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott with regard to taxation of bonds that have been transferred. The law does not provide for the transfer or assignment of bonds, (the kind of bonds referred to being bonds evidencing a corporation's indebtedness,) it only provides for the issuing of these instruments, and on each issue there is a taxation imposed of 5 cents on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof.

The question is: What is an issue of bonds subject to this taxation? Commissioner Scott rules that whenever a corporation issues a bond, and there accrues to the corporation a benefit or consideration for issuing the same, the bond is subject to taxation. This rule will therefore exempt from taxation a registered bond sent in by A for cancellation, with directions to issue in its stead a bond to B and register it in B's name. This ruling would also exempt from taxation the issuing of a registered bond in lieu of a coupon bond, both being issued by the same corporation.

Therefore, when a corporation has passed title to its bond to a person or persons, and this person or persons desire it transferred to another person, this transfer is not to be considered as an issue subjecting the issued bond to taxation. Where the title to the bond issued is in the company issuing it, Commissioner Scott considers that it receives a benefit or consideration on the issuance of this bond, and it is subject to taxation.

Schroeder the Healer in Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Rev. John Schroeder of Dawson, Col., the divine healer, so called, is stopping in this city. He has had a number of visitors.

Velvets

The indications are that Velvets will be extensively worn this season in wraps, coats, and trimmings.

Colored Velvets: We have a very attractive line of all the best shades in both plain and mirrored Velvets.

Black Velvets: Excellent values in all-silk black Velvets.

Fancy and Checked Velvets in the newest patterns.

E. A. Morrison & Son,

893 Broadway.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS MEETS.

Nature Study for Children Discussed—W. A. Barnes on the "Don't" Habit.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon to discuss problems of nature study and enroll new members. There were interesting exhibits on view—stuffed birds of many kinds, shells, starfish, small stuffed alligators, and the like—which had been collected by children, and furnished an evidence of the aptitude of the little ones for the study of natural objects.

Mrs. Fannie S. Barnes, President of the Congress, opened the meeting with a talk on the needs of child study. She spoke of the lack of professional training in most mothers, and how children were handicapped by entering a world so poorly prepared for their reception. "You will never teach children a true reverence for the Bible," she went on to say, "unless you also teach them a reverence for all created things."

Mrs. Barnes then turned the meeting over to Mrs. R. E. Fivey, Chairman of the Nature Study Committee. Dr. Chilion B. Allen was introduced to speak on physiology, and traced the history of digestion, as it might be explained to a child, in metaphorical language, referring to the human body as the "house beautiful." He was listened to with much interest.

W. Anderson Barnes was the last speaker. He began by urging mothers, from the standpoint of patriotic Americanism, to teach their children the beauties of scenery in this country. "I should like to see every mother sworn to it," said he, "to teach her children to see the beautiful spots in this country before holding up to them the idea of going abroad."

Mr. Barnes then touched on what he called the "Don't" habit, which he said was quite too extensive. "The other day," said he, "I was occupied with some writing in my home, and my children started a noise. 'Don't do that,' said I. Another noise soon started elsewhere, and I had to repeat the command again and again. Suddenly the idea occurred to me: 'I wonder how many times I've said "Don't" to those children in the last hour, and I felt ashamed of myself. Try to cultivate the 'Do' habit. Arrange something for them to do in connection with outdoor life and encourage them in their investigations."

Mrs. Lionel Sutro has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Congress, and it is now vacant. The Congress will meet again at the Grand Central Palace on Nov. 14.

FREIGHT RATE CUTTING STOPS.

Western Railroads Ceased Their Warfare Yesterday—Mr. Depew's Visit West.

The long-standing freight rate troubles on traffic east-bound from Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points have been adjusted by agreement of the Western lines. The standard tariff of rates was officially restored yesterday, the restoration applying to all east-bound freight business originating at points in St. Louis and Chicago territory. This agreement is expected to benefit the Eastern trunk lines, inasmuch as it relieves the general railroad situation from an unstable and threatening position.

A large amount of freight is moving in all directions now, and the trunk line managers have been exerting their influence within the last few weeks to secure a uniform observance of schedule rates in order that the possible profits of the freight-carrying traffic might not be frittered away by a demoralizing scramble for business on the part of the freight agents.

Chauncey M. Depew's recent trip through the West was partly for the purpose of investigating the causes of the rate troubles and bringing about a better understanding among the railroad managers. Advices from the West indicate that Mr. Depew's persuasive powers have been exercised with good effect. Most of the Western lines are represented in the agreement to stop fighting.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central went West with Mr. Depew, and both of these men are expected home to-morrow. Mr. Depew as Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association will lay the results of his observations before that body.

Philadelphia and Reading Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company was held to-day and was of brief duration. The only business transacted was the re-election of the present officers and Directors. It was stated that an independent auditing of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was being made, and that the report of the operations of these companies will be issued as soon as possible after the audit is completed.

LEXINGTON RACES RESUMED.

Three Events Completed and Two Heats in the Fourth.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—The meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which was interrupted last week by rain, was resumed at noon to-day. The 2:08 class race, two heats of which were trotted last Thursday, was the first event. Thursday Penn won the first and Rilma, the favorite, the second. Summary of to-day's races:

First Race, 2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Pilot Boy, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Mell)	2	4	1	1	1
William Penn, br. s., (Curtis)	1	3	2	2	3
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)	9	1	3	4	4
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	5	2	4	5	2
Tommy Britton, br. s., (Geers)	3	7	6	3	6
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Curry)	4	6	8	6	5
Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	8	9	5	7	8
Klamath, b. g., (Judd)	8	5	7	8	7
Humboldt Maid, b. m., (Hogebaugh)	7	8	9	9	9
Fred B., blk. g., (Cochran)	10	10	dr.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:08¼; 2:09½; 2:10¾.

Second Race, 2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)	4	6	1	1	1
Hal B., b. s., (Snow)	1	1	2	6	5
Fairview, b. g., (Bogash)	8	2	3	2	2
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (McHenry)	8	8	4	3	2
Pinta, br. m., (West)	2	3	10	5	8
Byzantine, b. m., (Antrim)	8	9	7	4	6
Bell Boy, ch. g., (Pollitt)	7	10	9	9	3
Bernice, b. m., (McCoy)	11	4	6	8	9
Roan Dick, ro. g., (Weeks)	10	7	5	7	7
Jim Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	9	5	8	10	dr
Light Star, ch. g., (Lackey)	5	11	11	dr.	

Time—2:10½; 2:10; 2:09¾; 2:11½; 2:12.

THIRD RACE.—The Transylvania for trotters of the 2:13 class; value $5,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, dam Fantasia, (Foote)	7	7	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	1	2	7	3	3
Grattan Boy, b. s., (Miller)	4	1	4	8	2
Pilatus, ch. s., (McDowell)	5	6	2	2	4
Birgen, br. s., (Tater)	2	4	3	4	9
Dione, b. m., (Keating)	3	3	5	5	7
Carascalla, b. m., (Rea)	6	5	6	6	8
Belle J., b. m., (Spear)	8	8	8	7	5
Cut Glass, b. m., (Macey)	9	9	9	9	6

Time—2:07¾; 2:08; 2:08¾; 2:09½; 2:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:27 class, trotting; $1,000, (unfinished.)

Maggie Lass, blk. m., by Cicerone, (West)	1	3
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Arthur)	9	1
Valois, b. s., (Fuller)	2	6
Chestnut King, br. s., (Benyon)	12	2
Baron Wood, s. g., (D. Thomas)	4	4
Sampson, b. g., (Bowerman)	4	5
Barometer, b. g., (Splan)	5	7
Red Tape, b. m., (Rea)	6	10
Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler)	7	11
Amboise, ch. s., (Kinney)	8	12
Guy Baron, blk. s., (Saunders)	10	9
Capstone, br. g., (Owings)	11	dis
Judge Touey, b. g., (Lyons)	dis	
Bonaclta, b. m., (Burns)	dis	

Time—2:10¾; 2:18¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks and Baltimores Play a Draw Game.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE

They Tried Two New Pitchers Against the Philadelphias and Both Did Well—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	100	45	.690
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	91	59	.607
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	79	65	.549
Philadelphia	75	69	.521
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Louisville	67	79	.459
Brooklyn	52	88	.371
Washington	50	98	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Boston in Washington.

The Brooklyns and Philadelphias broke even at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the home team winning the first game handily through timely batting and good base running, while in the second the Brooklyns lost because they could not hit the ball safely when opportunities to score were offered. Two young pitchers, Howell and Hopper, were tried by the Brooklyns, and did good work. Howell, who did such splendid work in the first game, comes from the Meriden Club of the Connecticut League. He has a good delivery, and, above all, fields his position well. Hopper is a Brooklyn boy, having pitched for the Ridgewood team of New Jersey. He has a speedy left hand delivery and wide curves. He allowed the Philadelphias four scattered hits, which is a remarkable showing for a young pitcher who has never faced a league team. There was some sharp fielding in both games. The second game was called on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Cooley, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Douglass, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Anderson, lf	2	3	1	0	0	Delehanty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	0	4	0	Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	8	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	15	0	0	Lauder, 3b	1	2	2	3	3
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	3	2	McFland, c	0	0	6	1	0
Grim, c	0	1	6	1	0	Cross, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Howell, p	1	1	0	2	0	Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Orth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	18	2	Total	3	7	24	8	3

*Batted for Donohue in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	..	7
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Griffin, Anderson, Magoon, Douglass. Three-base hits—Anderson, Delehanty. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Howell, McFarland, Cross. Stolen bases—Jones, Lajoie, Flick. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 6; off Donohue, 1. Double plays—Magoon, Daly, and La Chance, (2;) Wagner and La Chance. Hit by pitched ball—Flick. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Howell.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Dougl'ss, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Anders'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	1	5	1	Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Flick, rf	1	1	2	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	0	2
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	Murphy, c	0	0	3	0	0
Grim, c	0	1	4	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	5	1	1
Hopper, p	0	0	0	0	0	Platt, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	0	4	18	7	3	Total	2	4	18	6	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Three-base hit—Lauder. Stolen bases—Griffin and Grim. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Hopper, 5; by Platt, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hopper, 2; off Platt, 1. Double plays—La Chance, unassisted; Platt, Cross, and Douglass; Douglass, unassisted. Wild pitch—Hopper. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

TIE GAME IN BALTIMORE.

New Yorks Beaten Out of a Victory in the Last Inning.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The Baltimores gave about the poorest exhibition of fielding seen here this year, and not until the ninth inning did they wake up to the fact that a championship game was in progress. With the score 4 to 3 in favor of New York, Kitson and Robinson were sent in to bat for McJames and Ball. The former singled and Robinson got a base on balls, filling the bases, with one man out. Darkness was fast coming on, when McGraw knocked a long fly to deep centre, allowing Clarke to walk home with the being run. Keeler was an easy out, and the game was called with the score a tie. All of New York's runs were made on errors. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	3	3	1	Y'Halt'n, cf	2	2	3	0	1
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	1	4	3	1
Kelley, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
McCann, 1b	0	1	9	2	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	3	0	1	Gettig, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	2	2	4	2	Seymour, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Clarke, c	1	1	5	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
McJames, p	0	0	1	2	2	Foster, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Ball, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Warner, c	0	1	2	3	0
*Kitson	0	1	0	0	0	Rusie, p	1	0	0	2	0
†Robinson	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	7	27	16	8	Totals	4	9	27	14	3

*Batted for McJames in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Ball in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Stolen bases—Davis, 2; McGraw, 2; Kelley, 1. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Three-base hits—Foster and McGraw. First base on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Rusie, 2. Base on illegal delivery—By Rusie, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 1. Wild pitch—McJames. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; New York, 11. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 8; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Bostons increased their lead for the pennant to-day by defeating the Washingtons. Nichols pitched a fine game. The star play of the afterno

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THE MILITARY HERO IDEA.

"Judge VAN WYCK, the Democratic candidate, is the highest type of a reputable citizen. For many years he has served faithfully at bench and bar, and nothing can be said against him. But he is fighting tremendous odds. The country wants military heroes now, not civil."—Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW in an interview at Chicago.

The military hero was a big figure in our politics for twenty years after the civil war. Out in the Northwestern States, where heroes were many and Republicanism intense, civilians were long considered by the political leaders to be unavailable as candidates. Even after the Mexican war, which was unpopular at the North, both parties nominated Generals for the Presidency, although Cass did not gain his title in Mexico. Undoubtedly military glory is a fine stepping stone to political preferment.

But will the glory of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill carry Col. ROOSEVELT straight into the Governor's chair without his having to trouble himself to say a word to the people about the business he will have to do when he gets there? He is as silent as the grave about the issues of his campaign. They are issues that deeply concern the welfare of the people of the State. They are of weight and moment, and vital. The people are talking about them in their houses and shops and at the village store. There is an issue of serious importance in these passages from the report of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. BLACK to investigate the expenditure of nine million dollars in deepening the canals:

"But in addition to this, large sums of money have been spent for purposes which have no relation to this improvement. * * * We believe it to be our duty in concluding this branch of our report to express an opinion upon the amount of money improperly expended in the manner pointed out; and after careful consideration we have fixed the amount at not less than $1,000,000."

We think that if Col. ROOSEVELT continues to dodge the issue of the canal scandal and attempts to make his way to the Executive Chamber on his record as a military hero, the people will reject him by an emphatic majority. He has talked about a big army and a big navy and about the glory and greatness of our imperial future. He has said not one clear word about the crimes and blunders and shameful acts of Gov. BLACK'S administration that forced his own party boss to throw him overboard.

Besides the scandals that occupy the minds and provoke the disgust of the people there are the unjust and stupid tax laws of this State. That is an issue worthy of a man of brains and ideas and courage. There is an opportunity for a statesman of constructive power to give an impulse to tax reform in this State that would carry a modern, intelligent, and scientific system of taxation well on to enactment in the Legislature. If Col. ROOSEVELT would quit talking about keeping the flag waving over the Philippines and make speeches on the New York laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes he would gain an instant hearing. That issue is a live and burning question. Wealth is leaving the State to escape the burdens imposed by our inequitable tax laws. Although the average morality of the people of the State is high, tax-dodging is much practiced. Reform is demanded, just and wise tax laws are essential to the prosperity of the State. Will Col. ROOSEVELT embrace this great opportunity to profit by a conviction that is deep in the minds of thousands of people in New York? We are not sanguine that he will.

For certain reasons Col. ROOSEVELT will not talk to the people of this State about their tax laws. He cannot talk to them about the stealing and wasting of one million dollars of their money in the canal improvement, for he has heartily and unreservedly indorsed and commended the administration of Gov. BLACK, who let the money be stolen and wasted. He cannot talk about the infamous metropolitan elections law, for that is a measure devised and adopted for the benefit of his party—for his own benefit as a candidate. Although he is an ardent civil service reformer, he cannot open his mouth on that subject without censuring and insulting BLACK, whose administration he has commended and indorsed. He will say nothing about the Press Gag bill, because PLATT has just forced the renomination of Senator ELLSWORTH, its author. Republican extravagance, which is a really serious issue, must be ignored by him, for he does not seem to have enough of his old-time independence left to attack his own party for its errors and sins. Upon the Raines law and the question of granting reasonable liberty to the citizens to enjoy refreshment and recreation on Sunday his own record as Police Commissioner forbids him to say anything except things that would cost him many votes.

Col. ROOSEVELT has apparently determined to be dumb about the great matters and important policies that will come before him for action and decision if he be elected Governor. He tells the people he will be honest, and that he will consider only their welfare. Is it not a fact that the worst candidates say that? The people listen in vain for a candid discussion of State affairs, for some intimation of the views which this candidate, who asks for their votes, entertains about their business.

They are asked to elect him because he is a "military hero." They are expected to put him at the head of their State Government because he made a brave charge at San Juan. Children or emotional women might do that. Soberminded and thoughtful men who have suffered in pocket and been disturbed in mind by the evils of bad government will hesitate and in large part decline to give their votes to a man who says the bad government was good and refuses to say what course he will pursue if he is elected unless he can show some better title to civil office and public trust than his record as a military hero.

AN OREGON VIEW.

The new Republican Senator-elect from Oregon, Mr. SIMON, has been expressing his views with considerable distinctness on questions likely to come before the Senate this Winter. "I favor," he says, "the retention of the entire Philippine group, and I should not agree to the ratification of a treaty that remits any portion of them to Spain."

This is a very broad statement, and it is open to criticism on the ground that a Senator is bound, in matters of such great importance, to inform his judgment not only by study but by the debate that is sure to arise in the Senate before reaching a definite conclusion. The future government, disposition, and control of the Philippine Islands was expressly reserved for determination by the President in the agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain. The question thus reserved has been referred to the Commissioners now in session in Paris, and there is absolutely nothing as yet made public to show that the President has formed a definite conclusion regarding it. Surely it is not worth while for a single Senator, freshly elected, without experience in the National Council, and who will exercise only one-ninetieth part of the share the Senate has in making treaties, to decide upon a course that he will obstinately follow, no matter what may happen, or what facts and arguments may be presented by the President or by his fellow-Senators.

On another point, relating to domestic policy, as to which his means of reaching a conclusion are far more adequate, the Senator-elect is much more satisfactory. He says:

"I am especially anxious for the firm establishment of the gold standard and reformation of the currency by retirement of Government paper obligations and creation of a banking currency. These measures are of great urgency, both because of our prospective trade expansion and because postponement can only result in disaster when the next inevitable financial difficulties arise."

Here is sound doctrine on sound grounds. The gold standard and an adequate banking currency are rendered absolutely necessary for safety at home and development abroad.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

We publish in another column of THE TIMES this morning an interview with Mr. JAMES S. FEARON on the trade outlook in China. Mr. FEARON'S long experience in business and residence in China and his official position as President of the Municipal Council in Shanghai give his statements authority. The statements themselves are of the highest interest and value.

Two things stand out with particular clearness. One is the marked advance in the market for American manufactures; the other is Mr. FEARON'S assurance of the keen desire manifested by British merchants to co-operate with Americans and of the conviction of both Americans and British residing in China that the interests of the two nations are identical, and that their advantage lies in keeping China open to the trade of both. The growth of American trade—though it has as yet reached but modest proportions—is very striking. It has been at an advancing ratio for the past five years; it has embraced not only the American goods with which the markets were familiar, but a number of entirely new branches; and especially in cotton domestic goods it has taken the place of British exports, which had many initial advantages in the competition. An advance still more significant for American enterprise is the undertaking entered into by a syndicate of American capitalists to build by far the longest line of railroad yet proposed in China—that which is to run from Hankow to Canton, some 900 miles, "through the rich and densely populated provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwantung." This means not only the employment of American capital and the use of American supplies for construction and equipment, but the active participation in the business of China of a body of keen, intelligent, and energetic Americans of various callings. When we consider how great are the native resources of the country, and of what extensive variety, we can see what an opening is afforded by such an incursion of American brains and vigor.

The second point to which we have called attention—Mr. FEARON'S assurance of the cordial co-operation of Americans and British in opening up and developing the trade of China—is of great importance for the future. Certainly no two policies could be more opposed in character than that practiced by England and that of the United States with regard to foreign trade during the last half century. England has sought to extend it in every quarter of the globe; the United States has tried to bar it from our own markets and has made no effort to share in it elsewhere. But the conditions that dictated the policy of this country no longer exist. We have all necessary control of our home markets and we have a capacity for production that makes foreign markets not only profitable but in a progressive ratio necessary. In China the substantial and permanent interests of the two nations, in one important regard, are undoubtedly the same, for both require the greatest possible freedom of trade, as opposed to the monopolies sought by Russia and France. Nor is the difference between the principles governing the United States and Great Britain and those of the rival powers in China confined to this. It is a fair general statement that, on the one hand, the Anglo-Americans look upon the Chinese not as consumers only, but as producers, while on the other hand our competitors regard them almost wholly as buyers. The latter would restrict their production for fear of their rivalry; the former, as is shown by Mr. FEARON'S statement as to the industrial development of Shanghai, welcome all development, realizing that trade is for mutual advantage and cannot grow when all the profit is on one side.

Unquestionably, if the Anglo-Saxon principle prevails and China is opened to general commerce, there will be keen competition between Americans and English. Each nationality will have to yield where the other excels it in quality or cheapness. As the Lancashire cotton goods have given place to those from the mills of our Southern States, American goods will have to give way whenever those of the British are better or lower priced, or both. But it is the secret of Anglo-Saxon progress the world over, in trade and in war, that the struggle of the race lies not in avoiding conflict, but in developing the elements of success on the lines taught by failure. The Briton and the American can afford to unite in a struggle for a fair field and an open one, relying each on his capacity to take care of himself when that is gained.

"MILITANCY" AND "INDUSTRIALISM."

There was a very suggestive piece of testimony given on Friday before the so-called "War Investigating Commission." If the proper emblem of that commission were a probe instead of a whitewash brush this evidence would have furnished it with a clue which it might have followed into interesting and vital quarters. The witness was Col. LEE, A. Q. M. G. The particular piece of testimony was a protest against the interference of "junior officers." Being asked what junior officers had overruled him he explained that the interference had come from "the transportation division," and it appeared that the officer in charge of the transportation division was "Col. HECKER." A trail as wide and straight as Fifth Avenue is thus opened. If there be, as we are rather inclined to believe there is, one investigator who means to investigate, here is his opportunity. Let him inquire who Col. HECKER is, how he came into the service of the United States, what he had been doing before, who his business associates had been, what his business record was. When the investigator gets through with this line of inquiry he may learn why the "transportation division" has been a gigantic farce, why stores and munitions and supplies were dumped down at Tampa in inextricable confusion, and to whom it was profitable that the "transportation division" should be a National disgrace.

There is a very queer contradiction about the conduct of the late war. The "military" nations of Europe have refused to regard the United States as a fighting nation. They have maintained that we were purely an industrial nation. The military critics may not all have been aware of HERBERT SPENCER'S generalization that the course of modern society is from the state of "militancy" to the state of "industrialism." But nevertheless they have instinctively applied it to us. A nation which is so exclusively industrial and of which the industrial competition is so annoying could not, they assumed, be also a fighting nation, even if a nation which maintained a standing army of only a single army corps could be of any military account. That is the root of a great deal of the nonsense that was talked and written beforehand, on the Continent of Europe, about this war. In the business part of war, in the departments of administration and supply, the critics would doubtless have admitted that we would appear to advantage, but they refused to admit that we would appear to advantage on the fighting line.

It has been just the other way about. All competent observers have agreed that in actual fighting the Americans appear to the greatest advantage and that the "individual initiative" of our regulars is even beyond that of any European army. The gallant little fighting force which has received from Congress nothing but neglect has shown itself the equal at least of any fighting force in the world. In the department in which our excessive and exclusive industrialism might be supposed, and has been supposed, to make us weak in war, we are very strong. In the departments in which industrialism might be supposed to make us strong we have appeared wretchedly and scandalously weak.

What is the explanation of this apparent contradiction? It would be reconciled if it were made to appear that while the "militant" department of our army was commanded by men and composed of men who had nothing in view but to serve their country the "industrial" departments of our army had been controlled by men who had nothing in view but to serve themselves. "Industrialism" at the service of patriotism is a great force, in war or in peace. Industrialism in the service of unscrupulous selfishness is the quality not of a soldier but of a sutler. When a born and trained sutler gets control of military affairs he administers them in the spirit of a sutler, to his own profit and that of his backer, and to the National disgrace and danger. That is why we urge the one earnest and impartial investigator who may have found his way into the commission to pay a great deal of attention to "Col. HECKER." It will repay him, and it will repay the country.

BATHS AND TAXES.

It is quite certain that Manhattan Borough would never have spent a penny upon any park project in Brooklyn Borough before consolidation. It is equally certain that Brooklyn Borough neither could nor would have developed its seaside park upon any such scale as is now proposed by the present municipality. If the idea is honestly carried out, then at last there will be one practical, concrete, undeniable example of the benefits of consolidation. Indeed, we are disposed to claim the example, and, take the chances of honesty, since it will scarcely pay to bungle or waste in a matter so close to people's hearts and eyes as providing a surf bath at a cost, including railway fares, of 25 cents.

We are in no humor to listen to those sticklers who may question the propriety of this use of municipal funds. Boston does precisely this thing, and New York has long sustained free baths. They make for that cleanliness and happiness which is as near to health as to godliness. If, beyond this, this break in the ice shows the sister boroughs how common funds may be spent to mutual advantage, there will be a rapid growth in the list of benefits from consolidation.

To take a kindred example, no other city contains within its limits a water park with such possibilities of popular health, pleasure, and food as Jamaica Bay. When the time comes to preserve its fish and develop its natural charms for lovers of outdoor life, it will be a factor in reducing the death rate almost comparable to that reduction of the congestion of population which is daily attested by the struggle to get over the Brooklyn Bridge. What economist witnessing that throng of workers and wealth creators can doubt how much Brooklyn contributes to Manhattan's taxpaying powers? And what philanthropist, reflecting upon rents and life in New York under present conditions, would not shudder at the effort to keep the human flood on this side the river unnaturally? New York should be proud of Brooklyn's growth, since it is her surest security for the return to normal figures of that larger tax rate which is threatened, and which will almost certainly revive the cry—What's the use of consolidation? A little philosophy, a little patience, will return ample reply. If Manhattan pays some of Brooklyn's old taxes next year it is an investment which will show handsome returns in health, comfort, and taxes, too.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

It is curious how our interest in Samoa has been effaced by our interest in the Spanish war. It is the more curious because that war has had the effect of quickening our suspicion of the designs of Germany. We have all been looking out very sharply, and our Commissioners in Paris are supposed to be looking out very sharply now to see that Germany derives no profit from the change in the status of the Philippines. Ten years ago we were assembling all of our wooden navy that would float to frustrate the designs of Germany in Samoa. We, or we and the British, secured the restoration of MALIETOA and the removal of the pretender set up by the German Consul. Yet, now that the restored monarch has died, and that his successor is to be elected, we have received the stories of new German intrigues with complete apathy.

The first of these stories was that Germany had proposed that the three powers interested in the islands, instead of trying to carry on a joint protectorate, should divide the islands in the manner of the historical partition of Poland or the proposed partition of China. Very likely that would be a better solution of the problem than that which was arrived at in Berlin in 1889, and which was evidently provisional, but for one fact. That fact is that there is only one commercial port in the islands. That is Apia, which is to the Samoan question what Constantinople is to the Eastern question. Everybody concerned wants it. The reported proposition of Germany naturally assumed for Germany the island containing this port, leaving to us the island containing the harbor of Pago-Pago, already conceded for our naval station.

The German interest in the islands, so far as concerns the ownership and exploitation of their products, is preponderant. In the number of residents it is inferior to the British but superior to our own. In commerce it is the least of the three, the German tonnage calling at Apia being about one-sixteenth of the American and one-thirtieth of the British. The latest report is that but for the presence of a British warship, Germany would have proclaimed sovereignty in Samoa after the death of MALIETOA, though this report is promulgated with cautionary salt. That would not have suited us at all. Evidently German control of the islands would not be to our advantage. On the other hand, we should lose nothing, our rights to a naval station being reserved, by a British occupation. We should have no more occasion to resent that than we have to resent the procedures of the British man-of-war Goldfinch, which has appeared as a snapper-up of unconsidered islands in the South Sea. British ownership, in Asia or in Polynesia, means for us the right to trade on equal terms with the owner, and it is the only European ownership that does mean that. It is a good thing that we have now in the State Department a man who understands these things and it is to be expected that we may shortly have the announcement of a positive policy in accordance with the facts.

An evening newspaper, in commenting upon the reduction of the price of THE TIMES, sets forth that "the immediate cause" of the reduction is doubtless what it calls "the Murphy-Croker subsidy." It may perhaps be superfluous for THE TIMES to notice this accusation. "The use of character is to be a shield against calumny," and if the conduct of THE TIMES did not refute such an accusation, no denial by THE TIMES could do so. But lest the accusation should disquiet some of our readers, we beg to assure them that it is utterly without foundation, in any form of statement or innuendo in which it can be put. The reduction in the price of THE TIMES has been made upon plain business considerations, and for reasons which we have frankly given. We are not a little surprised that any other newspaper should find itself so much affected by it as to lend itself to reckless and slanderous misstatements in respect to it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A great organization like the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should not, of course, be held to any direct and strict responsibility for the absurd acts and eccentric views of this or that individual member, and this is true even when the individual member committing the absurd act or holding the eccentric view is an official of exalted rank. In this, as in many other cases, however, "should not be" is widely different from "is not," and that fact should have been taken into careful consideration by the National Treasurer of this estimable society before she announced to the Chicago reporters her intention of entering a strenuous protest against the use of French on the menu of the Peace Jubilee banquet. A cynical public has just ceased to laugh maliciously at the snubs which certain advocates of pious sobriety recently drew upon themselves by getting hysterical over the christening of warships with champagne, and now the same cynics will have an excuse for indulgence in some more unseemly mirth at the expense of thousands and thousands of good women who, besides being thoroughly well intentioned, are much too judicious to mistake mole hills for mountains. What earthly difference can it make whether the Jubilee Committee writes its menu in English or in kitchen French? The National Treasurer "wants to know if English is not good enough for a patriotic function." Of course it is, but French is good enough, too, and French has the added advantages that it will deeply impress no small portion of those who partake of the banquet, while it will provide entirely innocent merriment for the rest of them. And how, pray, would the reforming lady describe in English the inevitable dishes that furnish forth such feasts? Perhaps for "Ris de veau à la financière" she would substitute "Smiles of calf at the female capitalist." That has already been done, we believe, and no evil effects followed, but it hardly seems worth doing again.

—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is such an experienced person that he must know how much better is silence, on some subjects, than is even his much admired eloquence. But, though he is certainly aware of this, he does not always "act accordin'," and a striking instance of failure to do so was when he told a few things about Cuba, possibly true, indeed, but producing in American and Cuban minds alike a most unpleasant effect when put into plain words. "Cuba will soon be ours," said the elderly but still too impulsive orator. "There is no doubt of it. Cubans are utterly incapable of self-government, and they must accept our aid. Of course, if any nation governs them, we will." Those are highly injudicious remarks. Most of us believe some of them, and none of us would very vehemently deny any of them, and yet they should not have been uttered by anybody not desirous of making the Cubans angry—which is at least needless—or of bringing upon Americans the reproaches of foreigners, which is also the reverse of necessary. Of course Mr. DEPEW doesn't want to do either of these things. Equally, of course, we are not advocating a silence that is concealment or insincerity. Silence, however, is not necessarily the one or the other; often it is an eminently commendable waiting, for events to tell their own story. Having officially declared that the Cubans really are capable of self-rule, we can hardly do less than allow them to prove that we were right—or wrong. When the latter contingency arises there will be time enough in which to discuss it. As for the certainty that "Cuba will soon be ours," hopes, if not opinions, differ, and the remoteness of the acquisition will probably be in inverse ratio to the amount of talking we do about it.

—There is no doubt at all that the shooting dead of an escaping prisoner at Fort Slocum was fully justified by the customs and laws of war. The man had a bad record, too, both as a soldier and a citizen, and his sudden taking off is no loss to the country; but, despite all these facts, the event is a very shocking one, and the absolute necessity for action so desperately vigorous is not quite so obvious to civilian minds as some of the possessors of such minds would like. Theoretically, Americans appreciate fully the stern necessities of military discipline; practically, they are inclined to question those necessities, except in times of great National stress, and this is hardly such a time. In a way, of course, we are still at war, and there is something more than a faint chance that active operations may be resumed in the near future, but—well, Fort Slocum is in no danger at present, and though it would have taken a little longer to capture this mutinous ruffian alive than it did to put a bullet in his head, the difference was neither great nor important. The problem is a difficult one, however it is considered, and, anyway, an expression of regret is far from being an utterance, or even a hint, of blame. At all events, the tragedy will have a good effect on other mutinous ruffians in the army, and perhaps that is sufficient justification for it. If we were a military Nation, instead of simply a fighting Nation, we might view occurrences of this sort with greater composure.

The New York Times

ONE CENT!

The price of THE TIMES is reduced from three cents a copy to one cent throughout the City of New York, beginning with the issue of this morning. Outside the city the price will remain at three cents, and no change will be made in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which will, as heretofore, be sold at five cents within and without the city. The monthly, half-yearly, and yearly subscription price of the paper to out-of-town subscribers remains unaltered.

It is the price of the paper, not its character, that is changed. In appealing to a larger audience THE TIMES by no means proposes to offend the taste or forfeit the confidence of the audience it now has, already large, discriminating and precious to it as lifelong friends. That statement we make in full sincerity and firm resolution. We wish to make it with all possible emphasis, so that no reader of THE TIMES in the past need scan the columns of this morning's issue or of any subsequent issue with the least misgiving or apprehension lest the reduction in price may be concurrent with a lowering of tone and quality. The old readers of THE TIMES and the new shall find it a clean, truthful, carefully edited newspaper at one cent, a paper that recognizes its obligation to give its readers all the news, but values its own good name and their respect too highly to put before them the untrue or the unclean, or to affront their intelligence and their good taste with freaks of typographical display or reckless sensationalism.

The reasons and the reasoning that have led the management of THE TIMES to take this business step it may not be out of place to state.

During the past two years THE TIMES has made a large advance in circulation. The gain in sales during the past business year of the paper ending on Sept. 1 was substantial and gratifying. From week to week without interruption up to this very day the increase has continued, and there was every reason to expect in the future, even without any reduction in price, a steady augmentation in the number of readers of THE TIMES. This sure and constant growth of its audience has been a convincing assurance that in its policy and its quality the paper was acceptable, that it was the kind of paper a large part of the American people liked to read. As to that the management of THE TIMES has not been left in doubt or dependent on conjecture. New and old readers of the paper have not only showed that they liked THE TIMES by reading it every day, but they have taken pains to say that they liked it. The words of praise and commendation which THE TIMES has of late received from its readers and the public are without precedent in the history of the paper for their frequency and heartiness.

No paper, however, ever increases in circulation fast enough to satisfy its conductors. It has seemed to the management of THE TIMES that, while the growth of its sales was steady and substantial, it was too slow; that while its circulation has reached a large figure for a newspaper of its character, it ought to be larger. Everybody appeared to praise THE TIMES, and what everybody praises pretty much everybody ought to have and enjoy. Why not? This reasoning led almost inevitably to the conclusion that the high price of THE TIMES was an obstacle to its rapid increase in circulation. Three cents a day is very little, but the monthly bill of the newsman for a three-cent paper is visibly and substantially larger than the bill for a one-cent paper. Beyond doubt price makes a difference to a vast number of persons, even if the sum involved be small.

The proposition that many thousands of persons in this city of three and one-half million souls buy and read one-cent newspapers chiefly on account of their price and not on account of their character or quality seemed sound. We believe these thousands would like to buy and read a newspaper of the character and quality of THE TIMES in preference to, or, let us generously suppose, in conjunction with, the papers they have been reading. The number of persons in the city, young and old, who are educated, intelligent, refined, and who by reason of their education, refinement, and intelligence, would prefer to read a newspaper not given over to vulgarity and madhouse methods, must be very great. These men and women eschew vulgar companionships and abhor unclean associations. Why should not their newspaper reading be on the same plane as their daily conduct and conversation?

THE TIMES has determined to extend its appeal beyond those readers with whom quality is indispensable and price a matter of no consequence to the presumably much larger number of persons to whom both price and quality are of consequence. By reducing its price to one cent THE TIMES removes every obstacle suggested by economy or necessity. It puts before the people of New York a clean newspaper of high and honorable aims, which prints all the news that is fit to print, and expresses its editorial opinions with sincere conviction and independence. It offers a high-class newspaper at the lowest price.

THE TIMES expects by this step to bring within its circle of readers a host of men and women who are at present acquainted with it. We expect them to become its friends. We think many readers of other newspapers, finding that THE TIMES costs but one cent, will add it to their daily purchases or orders. We hope to gain their lasting esteem and confidence. Making this reduction in price in the midst of an important political campaign, THE TIMES has an opportunity to make known to new readers the candor and fairness of its editorial discussions and the fullness and impartiality of its news reports. Receiving the full Associated Press service and having special correspondents at all important centres, news reports of THE TIMES are full and comprehensive.

Should the results of the step we are now taking, after a fair trial, prove unsatisfactory we should not hesitate to re-establish the price of THE TIMES. But the price from this day is one cent a copy. The new friends who shall come to it at that price will not be disappointed if they seek a paper made with care and conscience, full of news and of interest, and free from matter of misleading and defilement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES one cent!

NUGGETS.

A Legal Joke.

"How in the world do all these young lawyers live?" asked a stranger.

"By the provisions of the Code," replied a bystander.—Atlanta Journal.

Cutting Down Competition.

"I saved $500 this year by moving."

"Cheaper house?"

"No; I found that my wife was trying to outdress a rich woman in the same block."—Chicago Record.

Not that Kind of Drinker.

Mrs. Ferry—Why don't you try one of these secret drinking cures on your husband?

Mrs. Booce—He never does any secret drinking.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Tough Job in Hand.

"I am looking," said the innocent boy, "for a twenty-pound hammer."

"What do you want with that?" demanded the father.

"I want to break the news to mother."—Philadelphia North American.

HER BEST.

Clara W. Bronson in Yonkers Statesman.

Have you noticed the change it sometimes makes
In a woman's face—
Passive it may be, and dull and cold,
Neutral-tinted and commonplace—
When the sun falls on it? How swift it takes
Meaning and color and soft outlines?
How strange new lights from the eyes will slip,
And new tints blossom on cheek and lip?
The whole face softens and warms and shines,
Oh, there's many a woman, East and West,
Must be in the sunshine to look her best!

Have you noticed the change it makes
In a woman's face
And her heart and her life, that were cold and dull
And slightly inclined to commonplace,
When love shines on them? How there breaks
Over her nature a wave of gold,
Bringing out beauty, unknown before,
Mellowing, widening more and more,
Lifting her up till her eyes behold
Ever new blooms for her hands to cull,
So she and her life grow beautiful?
Oh, there's never a woman, East or West,
But must live in love's sunshine to live her best!

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY

Grand Opera Performances at Two Popular Theatres.

"AIDA" WITH THE ENGLISH TEXT

"La Boheme" Revived by the Royal Italian Company at the Casino—Scotch Songs and Legends.

The Castle Square Opera Company is nothing if not venturous. It is an ambitious undertaking to give Verdi's "Aïda" anywhere and at any time, even with the resources of an established opera house, unlimited scope for the gorgeous display necessary for the proper scenic attire of the work, and the voices of world-famous artists to give utterance to the beautiful but exacting measures of the grand old man of Italian opera. Again, it is always hazardous to give an Italian work with English text. There is something grandiose in the liquid "lingua Toscana," when wedded to the music of one of the geniuses of the sunny land of song, and the mere sound of it stimulates the imagination of those who do not understand it and makes them imagine that the personages of the drama are giving voice to thoughts of the most tragic import. When translated into English, these Italian libretti often turn out to be mere sound. The sentiments, when sung in the speech of this people, are likely very frequently to make such an impression as the ghost of Hamlet's father might without his green calcium light or Cyrano de Bergerac without his nose.

But the possibility of such fatal results did not deter the Castle Square people from venturing to give "Aïda" in English last night at the American Theatre, and the outcome was one that gave a delightful surprise even to those who admire the work of the popular company. "Aïda" is one of the Italian operas which comes most triumphantly through the ordeal of translation into English. It is a thoroughly dramatic work, and its text was prepared with no little care by men of known ability. The English version might easily be improved, but it is not bad enough to destroy the effect of the work as a whole.

The performance at the American Theatre last night was praiseworthy for its judiciousness. There was no foolish attempt to do too much. For example, the scene of the return of Rhadames, the sonorous finale in the second act, might easily be made ridiculous in a house of limited resources. But the stage was well filled without being crowded; the ballet was wisely cut out; the music of the troublesome Egyptian trumpets was intrusted to the brass band, and there was just sufficient army to provide the returning victor with a proper bodyguard. The excellent Castle Square chorus sang well in this as in other scenes, if somewhat too noisily, and there was plenty of spirit in the proceedings.

Of the principal singers the women easily carried off the honors of the evening. Miss Lizzie MacNichol was a thoroughly competent Amneris. She was in good voice, and she has plenty of tone for that theatre, and she sang with the judgment of an experienced artist, together with sufficient dramatic force. Miss Della de Treville is hardly the sort of soprano one would pick out to impersonate Aïda, yet her performance had many commendable features. She sang the tender passages of the duet with Rhadames in the Nile scene with much feeling, and, if it comfort the lady or her friends to know it, it may be said with safety that throughout the part she showed more temperament than the last light soprano who undertook it, and whose name was Melba.

Mr. Sheehan was a fat, stertorous, and exceedingly uncomfortable looking Rhadames, and Mr. Stewart was as mild an Amonasso as ever made a daughter betray a lover. Yet both of these men fitted tolerably into the general scheme. S. P. Veron deserves a word of praise for his admirable enunciation of the text.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Miss Annie Grey's Descriptive Recital at Chickering Hall.

Miss Annie Grey, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Ogelvie Grey, gave the first of a series of three descriptive recitals of Scottish song at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The title of the first recital is "Lays, Lilts, and Legends of Scotland." The nature of Miss Grey's entertainment is not novel, but it is certainly interesting. She lectures in an easy and fluent style on the songs, and sings them by way of illustration, while her mother plays the accompaniment, except when she occasionally accompanies herself upon the Highland harp. Miss Grey was cordially received yesterday afternoon by a large audience, and her talk was heard with evident interest.

"La Boheme" at the Casino.

The Royal Italian Opera Company began an engagement at the Casino last night. This is the company that sang here last season at Wallack's Theatre and ... many who are fond of the boisterous ... of older days. The work selected the opening last night was Puccini's "La Bohème," which was performed by the same people last season for the first time in America. The performance last night did not differ in any respect from that of last season, except that the orchestra was of better material and was a good deal noisier. Signor Agostini, the tenor, as Rudolfo, the hungry poet, and Signora Linda Montanari, the soprano, as the equally hungry Mimi, repeated their work of the Spring. They sang very earnestly, but with methods akin to madness. Signor Francesconi was again the Marcello, and Signor Scholari, a good basso, the Colline. Signora Vieini was full of vivacity as Musetta. The opera will be repeated to-night and Friday night and at the Saturday matinée, while to-morrow night and Thursday and Saturday evenings "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will be sung.

PEST OF RABBITS IN KANSAS.

Thousands of Traps Used by Owners of Orchards to Protect Their Apple Trees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—During the past ten years Kansas has become the greatest apple-growing State in the West. The largest apple orchard in the world is situated in Kansas, and is owned by Wellhouse & Son of Topeka. This industry, which promised rich returns on the investment, is, however, menaced by a pest as destructive as were the grasshoppers a few years ago, when all vegetation disappeared in a day.

How to protect fruit trees against the army of rabbits, which seems to multiply annually in Kansas, is a question that has agitated the minds of apple raisers for several years. At first straw was wrapped about the young trees with wire during the Winter months, but this afforded little protection, for the rabbits would gnaw through the straw and eat the bark off the trees.

Finally Judge Wellhouse hit upon a new plan. He knew that rabbits would not disturb the apple trees if they could get corn to eat, so he decided to feed them on this grain, but it was to be eaten, if at all, inside a trap. For their orchard in Osage County the firm purchased a carload of lumber, out of which they constructed 1,700 traps. In their orchards in Leavenworth and Miami Counties 2,000 traps were used, and thousands of cotton-tails were caught and slain. Owners of apple orchards all over Eastern Kansas are now manufacturing the traps.

These consist of a box twenty-two inches long, closed at one end, and with an inward swinging wire gate in the other end, which is shut by contact of the rabbit with a trigger after he has entered and begins gnawing on the ear of corn. About four feet of lumber and four feet of No. 12 galvanized iron wire are consumed in the making of each trap, which costs, complete, about 15 cents.

On each of the apple farms owned by Wellhouse & Son a man is employed to go through the orchard daily and kill the rabbits found in the traps. Usually these men make a contract with a Kansas City commission house, to whom thousands of rabbits are shipped. Many people are fond of rabbit meat, which is much cheaper than beef or pork, and it is in great demand among the poor of the large cities during the Thanksgiving and holiday seasons.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Viola Allen Appears in "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

MR. JEFFERSON AS BOB ACRES

Hall Caine as a Dramatist—"The Rivals" Well Acted.

Viola Allen's first appearance in New York as a star actress was an incident which the habitual theatregoers were bound to make memorable. Therefore they crowded the Knickerbocker Theatre to the doors last evening, and they left no room for chance comers. It was an audience of theatrical habitués, of people who see nearly every play every Winter, and are always sure that the few plays they do not see are not worth seeing. In fact, it is likely that there was not a person in the building who does not know the theatre well, excepting Mr. Hall Caine, the author of the new play, "The Christian," who probably never goes to the theatre much and has little practical knowledge of plays.

Nevertheless, Mr. Caine himself shared conspicuously in Miss Allen's triumph. She led him before the curtain and he made a few remarks, with very good address, in which he referred to her as "the gracious lady who to-night has won all our hearts," not knowing, poor fellow, that Miss Allen won all our hearts long ago, as Celia, as Rosamonde, as Renée, in a host of other rôles. Mr. Caine also spoke casually of his friend, Sir Henry Irving, and referred to "the era of good feeling" between England and America.

Miss Allen's début as a star in this city of her triumphs was also made noteworthy by the passing of many floral tributes over the footlights in one of the entr'actes, a custom that seems old-fashioned in a Broadway theatre.

"The Christian" is a drama in a prologue and five acts. It deals with coarse and repulsive subjects in a perfectly decent way, and is founded, indirectly, on a book Mr. Hall Caine wrote, which it is said, has had a million readers in England and America. Emphasis is laid, in the advertisements of the play, upon the fact that it is not merely a dramatization of the novel, wherefore the novel may be left out of the question in discussing the play. But, for that matter, extended discussion of the play would be neither interesting nor profitable.

From no conceivable artistic point of view could it be called a good play, yet, as stage pieces go nowadays, it is not bad. It contains three or four forcible scenes, and, while the laws of dramatic art and the minor canons of stagecraft have been generally ignored in its construction, it will doubtless serve Miss Allen's purpose very well for her first starring tour.

It is an actual fact that "The Christian" has been drawing great crowds in other cities in the last few weeks. Every good seat for last night's performance was sold a week ago. Most folks who have read Mr. Caine's novel and liked it will want to see the play.

Perhaps the chief fault in "The Christian," not to enter into analysis of its motive or consideration of its literary quality, (which would not be worth while,) is that its incidents do not grow out of one another logically. It is merely a succession of scenes, held together by a story, but not by consistent and coherent dramatic action.

John Storm, the Christian, in Act. I. wants to wed Glory Quayle, and lead with her a life of poverty and preaching in the Isle of Man. But Glory, though she obviously loves John, and he certainly could marry her if he had any sense, rejects him and goes to London to be a hospital nurse. Soon tiring of that occupation, she has a battle with poverty, and at last wins renown as a music hall singer. Storm, meanwhile, establishes a church mission in the slums, and keeps happening in at various stages of Glory's illustrious career to prevent her from becoming the victim of herownvanity and the vice of others.

She preserves her honor, and, for no particular reason, after John, in an unexplainable bit of religious dementia, tries to kill her, throws over champagne and flowers and joins John in his slums chapel.

Glory has a few scenes in which an actress of a wider range of expression than Miss Allen possesses could doubtless produce a stronger effect than she ever reaches. But her portrayal is uniformly intelligent, and often charming, (because of her own pleasing personality,) while in the first act, and again in the third she has "moments," as the phrase goes—moments in which she does well something worth doing.

As John Storm Mr. Morgan plays with dignity, earnestness, and genuine force. He might well star in this piece, for its best scenes are all his. John Mason as a man of the world, with a tardily awakened conscience; J. L. Finney as a vicious roué, and one of the merriless sisters as a nameless and speechless girl of the slums, are equally good, and so is George Woodward as a fashionable and luxurious clergyman. The cast is all efficient, though, and the subordinate rôles—the mob—are admirably treated, while the scenic dress is elaborate, appropriate, and good to look at.

Glory Quayle	Viola Allen.
John Storm	Edward J. Morgan.
Lord Storm	C. G. Craig.
Horatio Drake	John Mason.
Lord Robert Ure	Jameson Lee Finney.
Archdeacon Wealthy	George Woodward.
Father Lamplough	R. Dudley Hill.
Parson Quayle	Guy Nichols.
The "Faro King"	Myron Calice.
The Manager	Edgar Norton.
Brother Paul	Frank J. Keenan.
Mrs. Callender	Georgia Dickson
Polly Love	Ethel Marlowe.
Betty	Carrie Merrilees.
Nettie	Perdita Hudspeth.
Letty	Bessie Dunn.
Liza	Edith Merrilees.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ENGAGEMENT.

"The Rivals" and Fighting Bob Again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A reception befitting his artistic worth and the esteem in which he is justly held by his contemporaries was given to Mr. Joseph Jefferson at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The play was "The Rivals," which is known on our stage in this era only through Mr. Jefferson's condensed version which omits the character of amiable Julia altogether, and dispenses, therefore with the purely sentimental portions of Sheridan's comedy. The long scenes between jealous Mr. Falkland and his Julia were retained in the comedy at Wallack's Theatre as long as Lester Wallack lived, and the "traditions" were revered. But there is no doubt that "The Rivals" suffers not at all from their elimination in these days, and that the play is more interesting in its present form.

The one charge which criticism has laid at Mr. Jefferson's door in relation to his popular and delightful portrayal of Bob Acres, is that he has lent to that rôle a degree of relative importance which it does not possess in the original. But this is not a very serious offense, nor is it one to consider at this late day. Doubtless Mr. Jefferson's Acres has qualities that Sheridan never knew his simple country squire to possess, due to the actor's talent for observation, and the skill of expression and sympathy with human nature which enable him to make of Bob a being whom one feels it a privilege to know. The spectator is impressed by the reality of this personage when Mr. Jefferson portrays him, as well as by his comicality, and therein lies the charm of the performance. We feel that Bob has lived before, and will go on having rare experiences after we say farewell to him on the Common at Bath. We sympathize with him in his most preposterous moods. We are sorry that his love suit is so unsuccessful, though we find his demeanor so comical, and we are dimly conscious, while we are laughing heartily at Bob's attempt to pose as a duelist, of a feeling of pity for him in his plight.

In other words, Jefferson's Bob is an example of the art of acting of the rarest merit, and the portrayal seems to have lost none of its charm, humor, or rich variety of expression.

Both in size and character the audience that greeted the veteran actor and his associates must have been as gratifying as was the applause that welcomed each of the best-known members of the company and punctuated the performance throughout. There was no stint in that applause and there were no vacant seats in the house. At the close of the scene in Bob Acres's chambers, where the challenge to Beverly is composed, Mr. Jefferson was called before the curtain, and made the speech which he announced he had prepared for the occasion. In it he gracefully returned thanks on behalf of himself and his company for the cordiality of the reception, and touchingly referred to his former associate in the play, William J. Florence, and the evidences of his many acts of unostentatious charity that had come to the speaker's knowledge only after the death of Florence, when people came to the stage door to learn of Florence's last hours.

Otis Skinner, as Capt. Absolute, acquitted himself most creditably, and was especially clever in his interview with Mrs. Malaprop. The scenes with his peppery father also pleased the audience, and, as a whole, he fitted the character admirably. Miss Paget was an unctious and imposing Mrs. Malaprop, and Wilton Lackaye was rollicking and effective as Sir Lucius, at times reminding one of Mr. Florence's impersonation. Elsie Leslie was the Lydia, a character to which she did not seem to be wholly suited, both the requisite snap and sentimentality being missing in the scenes where those characteristics are so greatly needed, though there was a pertness and prettiness about her at times that unquestionably pleased.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Verner Clarges.
Captain Absolute	Otis Skinner.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Wilton Lackaye.
Bob Acres	Joseph Jefferson.
Faulkland	Joseph Warren.
David	George Denham.
Fag	Walter B. Woodall.
Mrs. Malaprop	Ffolliott Paget.
Lydia	Elsie Leslie.
Lucy	Blanche Bender.

"A WAR CORRESPONDENT."

Burr McIntosh Appears as a Star in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Burr McIntosh appeared at the Columbia Theatre to-night as a star in a new play by Lottie Blair Parker called "A War Correspondent." He was well received, and forced to make a speech before the curtain after Act III.

The scenes are laid in Havana and at the Plantation Estramadura, Havana Province, the country residence of a planter known as Saldenha de Barbosa. Storey, the newspaper correspondent, has spent several days at the plantation. Señor de Barbosa being away at the time, he and Storey do not meet, but de Barbosa's daughter, Josephine, and the correspondent fall in love. This is scarcely realized at the time, and is not made known until after the action has begun. The play opens in Havana March 13, 1898, during the progress of the inquiry into the Maine disaster. Hither come Storey, who has been detailed by his paper to go to Havana, and the family of de Barbosa for the purpose of attending a reception to the Spanish officers in Havana. Here Storey meets and renews his acquaintance with Josephine. Here also he meets a young Cuban of high family, Antonio Jorin, through whom Storey has obtained information concerning the Spanish and Cuban arms and resources. Also he meets a lawyer from New Orleans, Mr. Dechenard, who proves to be an old friend of his father. Their meeting in the first act gives the information that Storey's father years back had been defrauded of his fortune by a defaulting partner. The audience learns in the first act that this defaulting partner is de Barbosa. At the end of the first act Jorrin, who at the opening of the play has just returned from a visit to the insurgents bearing important documents, is about to be arrested. His escape, which is assisted by Storey, forms the climax of the first act.

The second act shows Storey's apartments in the hotel, to which he is brought under arrest for having assisted Jorrin to escape. The climax of the act is reached by a series of happenings which enable Storey to gain his release from the custody of the Spanish officers. The third act takes place on the Plantation Estramadura, the home of de Barbosa. Here Storey declares his love to Josephine, and fights a duel with Castellio, a rival suitor. The act culminates in the discovery of the fact that de Barbosa is the absconding partner of Storey's father. The fourth act is devoted to extricating the characters from this situation and to settling the fate of the lovers.

Thomas Lombard Storey	Burr McIntosh
Saldenha de Barbosa	George C. Staley
Enrique Castellio	Errol Dunbar
Juan Melquiso	Dustin Farnum
Antonio Jorrin	John S. Robertson
Mr. Dechenard	Laurence Eddinger
Sergeant Gata	George Gruber
Corporal Sandoval	James T. McDonald
Barfet	James McKean
Josephine de Barbosa	Grace Filkins
Carmen Herrera	Edith Barker
Senora de Barbosa	Genevieve Ingersoll
Senora Fuentes	Nina Freeth

"The Sign of the Cross."

A large audience witnessed the reproduction at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night of Wilson Barrett's remarkable religious and historical drama, "The Sign of the Cross." It has had previous successful engagements in this city, and the present run, which is limited to three weeks, promises to be as interesting as its predecessors.

Its elaborate staging and handsome costumes are well known here, and the company has been made stronger since last it visited this city. The impersonation of Marcus Superbus by Charles Dalton is thoroughly impressive. Miss Irene Rooke still plays Mercia, the Christian maiden, and W. E. Bonney continues in the part of Nero, which is an excellent piece of character drawing, and repulsive enough to satisfy the most insatiate of gallery gods. Miss Maud Warrilou is the Stephanus. She appears in this city for the first time, and it may be said that she filled the part with marked ability and appreciation of its difficult requirements.

Marcus Superbus	Charles Dalton.
Nero	W. E. Bonney.
Tigellinus	Frank H. Westerton.
Lucinius	George Flood.
Glaborio	T. N. Wenman.
Philodemus	Harry Burcher.
Servilius	Harry Child.
Strabo	H. T. Harris.
Poppea	Barbara Huntley.
Ancaria	Vinnie Cassell.
Stephanus	Maude Warrilow.
Mercia	Irene Rooke.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—Poldi's Gypsy Orchestra continues to attract many lovers of music. The cinematograph is showing new war views and other scenes of an interesting character. To the wax groups many new attractions have been added.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Leah" was presented last night by the Mordaunt and Block Stock Company before a large audience. The play abounds in interest. The part of Leah was rendered by Miss Una Abell with intelligence and charm, while others of the cast came in for well-merited praise.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The novel ballet which was introduced in the burlesque "In Gotham" last night was favorably received. The dance was given in a scene representing a woodland glade in the Catskills during a heavy rainstorm. The women of the ballet held umbrellas, which were lighted with various colored lights.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The quips and jests of West's Minstrels last night were apparently enjoyed by the large audience. In the first part there is plenty of good singing, and the ballads have an up-to-date flavor, while the witticisms are mostly of contemporary interest. First-class specialties are a pleasing feature of the entertainment.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The management selects each week a play from the list of old time favorites, and the Donnelly Stock Company gives excellent performances twice daily. Yesterday's revival was "Mr. Barnes of New York," which was favorably received. It introduced Miss Hannah May Ingham and Robert Drouet in the principal rôles.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Way Down East" entered upon a week's engagement last night. The enduring vitality of Mrs. Parker's work is not difficult to account for, as the popular fancy is caught by its pathetic story, its charming scenes of country life, its quaint rustic characters, its abundance of wholesome fun, and its picturesque stage setting. The play continues to be well acted. Miss Phoebe Davis and Odell Williams and Forrest Robinson carry the serious interest of the production.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The programme offered was both long and interesting. This week's new offering was a little play entitled "Jack's Past," written by J. Cheever Goodwin and Richard Carle. Miller Kent played the leading rôle, competently assisted by Miss Agnes Reilly and Mrs. A. H. Sheldon. The Rossau Midgets, Press Eldridge, Josephine Gassman, Laura Burt, the Five Cornallas, the Bannacks, Lotta Gladstone, Stirk and Anita, Ollie Young, and Forrester and Floyd made up the rest of the programme.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—There is an embarrassment of vaudeville riches at this house this week. Harry Lacy, assisted by Miss Ida Van Siclen, rendered the farce, "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," Camilla Urso gave some clever violin selections, and Miss Minnie Dupree made her début into vaudeville in a comedietta entitled "Dr. Deborah's Elixir." The vaudeville contingent included Lewis Bloom, Miss Jane Cooper, Ward and Curran, Irma Orbasany, James Richmond Glenroy, and the sev n Reed Birds.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—As an actor of old men's parts, James H. Stoddart has been regarded as having few superiors on the American stage, and it was in one of his famous rôles that he appeared yesterday. The large audiences made the veteran actor welcome with hearty applause. Mr. Stoddart had selected two scenes from "The Long Strike," a melodrama in which he made his first conspicuous success in this country. As the gruff though good-hearted lawyer Moneypenny Mr. Stoddart gave an admirable bit of character work. The programme was varied enough to suit the tastes of all sorts of vaudeville patrons. It included the Macarte sisters, the Behrwaell brothers, and Zelma Rawiston.

THE FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Conditions Grow Worse Daily and Cold Weather Is Longed For to Check the Disease.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 10.—The yellow fever situation in Mississippi grows rapidly worse, and unless cool weather comes soon nearly the entire State bids fair to become infected. Harrison, in Jefferson County, has a population of only 150, and 19 cases developed there yesterday and last night. Dr. Harrison being among the number. Harrisburg, in Perry County, now has 14 cases.

In Jackson the number of little yellow flags marking the presence of infection increases rapidly. There is now only one section of the city without a case of the disease, North Jackson, and there are two or three suspicious cases there under surveillance. Two new cases this morning added to the record, both on Capitol Street, Miss Minnie Gordon and Mr. Ed Herbert.

SICK MAN CREMATED IN A CHURCH.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 10.—An unknown white man, supposed to be a yellow fever patient, was burned in a negro church in Le Flore County yesterday. This news reached here last night in a letter from Dr. T. B. Harrison, health officer of Tallahatchie County.

The man was found sick by negroes who had gone to prepare the church for divine service. Dr. Harrison was called and he pronounced the case suspicious. He left, and when he returned he found the church burned down and a few charred bones among the ashes. It is not positive that the poor fellow had yellow fever, and it is not sure that he was dead when the church was set on fire.

This is a forcible illustration of the unreasonable panic now prevailing in this State.

DRIVEN NORTH BY YELLOW FEVER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Each train of the Illinois Central Railroad from the South brings crowds of people from Mississippi and Louisiana to Chicago. They are seeking safety from yellow fever, which is daily increasing in violence. Many are well-to-do residents of the larger cities who have abandoned their business to avoid the pestilence.

"People are getting away from Mississippi as fast as possible," said W. E. Hayne, a cotton merchant of Jackson. "The situation is becoming more desperate, and unless a frost comes soon the results will be fearful to contemplate. Jackson is nearly deserted. Every one who can is coming North, and business of all kinds is paralyzed. Even the newspapers have suspended publication, there being issued at the present time only a small four-sheet dodger called The Bulletin, which gives daily the yellow fever situation. The epidemic has about a month yet to rage, and I fear it will be terrible."

"Chicago opens her arms to the refugees from the yellow fever infected districts of the South," said Health Commissioner Reynolds. "Let as many of them come to this city as possibly can. The deadly germs of that disease cannot exist on the shores of Lake Michigan."

YELLOW FEVER ON A FRUIT SHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—A passenger whose name the quarantine officials decline to reveal died of yellow fever several days ago on the Norwegian steamer Banan, which arrived at Reedy Island to-day with a cargo of bananas from Port Antonio.

The body of the dead man was still on board, and Capt. Monsen, the master of the ship, who was ignorant of the cause of death, had intended to land it here. The diagnosis by the quarantine doctors at Reedy Island prevented this, and the Banan was ordered back to Delaware Breakwater.

Here the crew was taken off and held as suspects, while the steamer proceeded well out to sea to bury the fever victim. She will return to Reedy Island and there undergo thorough fumigation.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Delegates Adjourn to Meet in Washington on Nov. 1—American Members Expect a Treaty.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—The international Commissioners met for a few minutes at 10 o'clock this morning, and then formally adjourned, to meet in Washington on Nov. 1. Messrs. Coolidge and Dingley were the only United States representatives present. They both left for home this evening.

The delegates spoke more freely at the close of the first part of the proceedings on Saturday than they have done at any other time since the proceedings opened. It is now certain that no agreement on the alien labor laws can be expected, or on the desire of the State to repeal laws relating to war vessels on the Great Lakes. Bonding privileges for all railways will be extended, transporting of criminals through each country, if necessary, for short routes agreed to, and a practical agreement on wrecking also reached.

Gen. Foster says the adjournment to Washington is proof of the certainty of agreement. Other delegates express their views as follows:

Nelson A. Dingley—I am sanguine that a treaty will come and will mark a new era between the two countries.

Senator Faulkner—I am no prophet, but I predict that every difficulty will be adjusted.

Senator Fairbanks—The negotiations will form an era-making epoch.

Gen. Kasson—I never entertained any doubt of our agreement.

Jefferson Coolidge—This Anglo-American conference will settle many points which have caused friction between the two countries.

Lord Herschell—I am delighted with the present outlook.

Sir Louis Davis, John Charlton, M. P., and other Canadians, as well as Sir James Winter of Newfoundland say practically the same.

GIRL SUES MARRIED MAN.

Says She Became Engaged to Him, Thinking Him Single.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mabel C. Lane of this city has instituted suit against William L. Conklin for $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by her because the defendant failed to marry her. The papers have been served upon the defendant.

Miss Lane was cashier in a ladies' tailoring establishment in New York. She alleges that she became engaged to Conklin, and on the strength of his promise gave up her position in New York and incurred expenses to the extent of $500 in preparing for the wedding. After she had gone to this expense she ascertained that her intended husband had a wife living in New Rochelle.

Mr. Conklin admits the engagement, and also the fact that his wife lives in New Rochelle, but says his promise to marry Miss Lane was conditional and contingent upon his securing a divorce from his wife. Mr. Conklin is assistant Corporation Counsel.

New Jersey's Soldier and Sailor Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Wurtz has sent out blanks to enable the soldiers and sailors of the State now in the service of the Government to vote at the coming election. These blanks are sent to Camp Meade and the other points where the absent soldiers and sailors are located. Under the New Jersey laws an absent soldier or sailor in time of war may vote by sending a sealed ballot to another elector in his district to cast for him.

No Lunacy Commission for Clifford.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Chancellor McGill to-day denied the application for the appointment of a lunacy commission to inquire into the sanity of Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death in Jersey City for killing William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. Spaulding De Garmendia, who was married to Miss Mary Haliburton Jenness of Baltimore, Md., in Venice on Sept. 3, is the second son of the late Carlos De Garmendia, a direct descendant of Gonzales de Cordova, a warrior and grandee of Spain. His mother was Miss Nannie Spaulding, a Baltimore heiress and a cousin of the Jenkins and O'Donnell families. He is a handsome, stalwart fellow, who has won many contests in athletics, is a champion tennis and racquet player, a good wheelman, and he has also made an excellent record at golf. His younger brother, Martin, was more of a society man, and his untimely death two years ago was a grievous blow to a large circle of friends. Indeed the De Garmendia boys always claimed more men friends than the average young man. They were always popular. Spaulding De Garmendia cared little for society. At one time it was rumored that he was engaged to Miss Louise McAllister, but the report was afterward denied. The De Garmendia family has been abroad for nearly two years. The party consisted of the two Misses De Garmendia, their stepmother, Mrs. De Garmendia; Spaulding, and a younger brother. Miss Marie Rose De Garmendia married Julien T. Davies, Jr., a young lawyer and a nephew of Mrs. Bradley Martin. Owing to some complications concerning property Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., and her family have not been on the best of terms for some time.

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Miss Mary Haliburton Jenness, who is now Mrs. Spaulding De Garmendia, was born in Portland, Me., and is a cousin of Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore through her mother, who was Miss Gerry, a daughter of Mr. Elbridge Gerry of Portland, who is not to be confounded with ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of this city, or, rather, of Newport. Miss Jenness, who is still in the twenties, was left a handsome property at the death of her parents, a few years ago. She chose to live in Baltimore, and for some two or three years and until last Winter occupied a pretty little house on North Charles Street, Baltimore's most fashionable thoroughfare. She lived there with a companion, and became one of the belles of the Monumental City.

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Mlle. Liane de Pougy is evidently trying to advertise herself, if the Paris newspapers may be believed. They are teeming with accounts of how she accused Mrs. Ogden Goelet of appealing to the proprietor of one of the hotels in Homburg to have her refused as a guest because she was a music hall artist. Many of the reports even insist that there was a personal conflict between Mlle. de Pougy and the American lady, Mme. X., who has been recently identified as Mrs. Goelet. Of course nothing of the sort occurred. Mrs. Goelet may have objected to being brought into close proximity with Mlle. de Pougy, even at a hotel, but when the incident occurred, according to the chronicle, Mrs. Goelet was not at Homburg, and her son Robert, who, it was intimated by Mlle. de Pougy was smitten by her charms, was a guest of his grandfather, Richard T. Wilson, at Newport. Ever since the Franco-Prussian war Mlle. de Pougy's name has been before the public as the heroine of some adventure. It is now said that she is contemplating an engagement at a music hall in this city.

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Miss Marie Churchill, who is to become Mrs. Harold Baring on Oct. 24, is to have her veil fastened with seed orange blossoms, a rare flower at this time of the year. Her wedding gown is to be of rich white satin, trimmed with point appliqué lace. Miss Muriel Ursula Baring, Mr. Baring's sister, who is to be Miss Churchill's only attendant, will wear a gown of cream lace and a large picture hat.

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The season at Lenox promises to be much later than usual, the cottagers now planning to remain for the Greenleaf-Adams wedding on Oct. 25, and the Folsom-Satterlee wedding on Nov. 9. These weddings will both take place in Trinity Church, and most of the country houses will be kept open until they are over. About 2,000 invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Margaret Greenleaf, daughter of Mrs. William Adams, and Mr. Louis C. Greenleaf, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf. The bridesmaids will be Miss Marion Greenleaf, a sister of the bride; Miss Frances Archbold, Miss Nellie Soutter, Miss Delano of New York; Miss Harriet Ingersoll of New Haven, and Miss Lois Swan of Utica. The ushers will be Mr. Thatcher M. Adams, second; Francis C. Green, J. Sanford Barnes, Herbert Parsons, John Lee, and Edgar Slade.

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If society has returned to New York, its members must hide themselves very successfully. Although there are many carriages passing and repassing on Fifth Avenue, it is only here and there that a well-known face is recognized. In the Park Lane of New York, that new region from Fifty-ninth Street almost up into the Eighties, on Fifth Avenue, by the Park side and the adjacent streets, the entrances of the great houses are still boarded up and the green shades in the windows proclaim that the owners are yet out of town. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's house, at Seventy-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, is far from being completed inside, although the exterior is finished. Yesterday the decorators were at work in the west drawing room, and part of the upholstered damask walls is done. The pattern is a dead gold ground, upon which in relief are crimson fleurs de lis. The house itself is a most peculiar freak of architecture. It stands on city lots about the width of one of the ordinary narrow dwelling houses on one of the side streets. It extends, however, nearly a quarter of a block on East Seventy-eighth Street, and is seven stories high. The side toward Fifth Avenue is rounded and the exterior is of common red brick, through which there are numerous windows and which do away with the idea that this is intended to be the ordinary blind brick wall. It looks like a tall factory, viewed from Fifth Avenue. From Seventy-eighth Street it is a most imposing structure, highly ornate and suggestive of a sky-scraper apartment house. From Madison Avenue it appears out of proportion, almost like the famous Richardson dwelling on Lexington Avenue.

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The shades at the Ogden Mills, the Henry Sloane, the Brokaw, and the Yerkes residences are all down, and the interior of the James A. Burden house is being renovated. Mr. Bayard Cutting is building on Madison Avenue an extension of some kind to the residence he purchased last year of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. The Belmonts themselves have had the foundations laid for their new home on Fifth Avenue, and from the Brokaw house, at Seventy-eighth Street, down there is heard the puff of the steam engine and the noise of an explosion of blasting rocks.

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Mr. Alfred Duane Pell is making changes in the Pickhardt house, which he purchased, but in the decorations only. The Astor residence is closed tight, and the green shades and wooden doors again tell the tale "Out of town." At Mr. Whitney's new mansion there is a scene of much activity. It is inclosed in a perfect web of scaffolding, and already is an absolutely new structure. It will be perhaps one of the largest private residences in New York. The huge marble columns of the portico at the entrance have just been put in position, and yesterday workmen were polishing them. Heavy trucks were standing in front of the ballroom, and enormous long boxes were being lifted out of them. All of these cases were marked with the floating French "Fragile," which denotes that the mysteries within are of great value and must be handled most carefully. With a long line of mansions closed, with no private conveyances on the avenue or in the neighboring Park, with the trees over the walk at the Park almost bare of leaves, the scene was far more desolate and out of season than it would have been in midsummer, when every one is expected to be away from home.

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In the shopping districts yesterday there were occasional glimpses of familiar faces. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Hamersley drove down the avenue in their brougham, and the Havemeyer trap, with its coachman and footman in mourning, followed shortly afterward. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, in a Victoria, and very handsome in a black gown with a black hat, with osprey and cocks' feathers; the Marquise de Monstiers Merinville, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mr. De Forest Grant, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago, and Miss Kearny were among those who were on the avenue and in the shops.

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There is beginning to be a movement from Lenox, Newport, and decidedly from Southampton, despite the fine Autumn weather which now prevails, toward the town, and it will not be long before the many-boarded houses on Fifth and Madison Avenues and the adjacent fashionable streets will be opened to the air and sun. The near approach of November, with the Horse Show and the opera, has not had as much to do with this starting of the return wave to town as the exceeding dullness of the distinctive Autumn resorts, particularly to older people who do not play or do not care to play golf, and who find that Lenox, Southampton, and even Tuxedo are entirely given up to the pursuit, as it has been expressed, of "the spit ball around a cow pasture." This devotion to the imported Scotch game, as was said in this column yesterday, makes the younger people who play it day in and day out so weary by nightfall that they have little or no inclination to do anthing else than dine and retire. Evening entertainments have been killed by this golf playing, and hostesses find it almost impossible to secure men sufficient to make a dinner of any size possible.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, in her interesting book "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," recalls the fact that an ordinance prohibiting the playing of golf in the public streets was passed in New Amsterdam in 1659. It would only be repeating history should Dame Fashion, as is not unlikely, pass an edict at no distant day forbidding the playing of the game at the Summer and Autumn resorts except within limited hours. If some such restrictions are not soon placed upon its playing, especially at Lenox, the place will cease to have any particular attractions of a social character, for older people at least.

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The morning trains to Ardsley Station from the Grand Central Station this morning will be laden with golf players and young men and women on their way to witness the first contest among the sixty-one fair competitors who have entered in the woman's annual championship golf tournament. There is much curiosity expressed to see Mrs. John Jacob Astor play, and as Mrs. Astor has not shown sufficient skill on the links at Newport to enable her to rank with Miss Hoyt, Miss Griscom, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, and other women players, it is hardly likely that she will remain in the contest after to-day.

Luncheon to Harry Hoyt Good.

Harry Hoyt Good was the guest of honor yesterday at a noon luncheon at the Hardware Club, in the Postal Telegraph Building, the occasion of which was his approaching marriage. At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon Mr. Good, who is the son of Brent Good, President of the Carter Medicine Company, will wed Miss Lilah Hooper Wetherbee, daughter of C. L. Wetherbee, proprietor of the Buckingham Hotel. The wedding will be celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The guests at yesterday's luncheon included Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Edgar Park, A. B. Cornell, W. G. Hitchcock, H. H. Oltman, Charles Orcott, who is to be Mr. Good's best man; Frank Hoyt, Joseph Schenck, James H. Breslin, Michael Coleman, ex-President of the Tax Board; Frank Acker, George Kreuger, John W. Cox of St. Louis, John M. Pierce, Albert H. Tatum, Charles Lester, Theodore E. Studley, and P. F. Murphy.

Engalitcheff—Clayton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Prince Nicolas Wladimirowith Engalitcheff and Mrs. Evelyn P. Clayton, a daughter of C. W. Pardridge, were married here at noon to-day, and left to-night for New York. The marriage took place at the Russian Church. It had not been expected to occur so soon. The Prince has lived here several years, and has been noted for his elegant manners and his sumptuous bachelor apartments. He is in the insurance business, but during a year's residence in New York was connected with the Standard Oil Company.

DINNER TO SOLDIER HEROES.

Members of Phi Gamma Delta Who Took Part in the War Guests of Honor.

A banquet was given last night to the returned Phi Gamma Delta soldier and sailor heroes of the Spanish-American war by the members of that fraternity at the Hotel Savoy.

Preceding the banquet a reception was held in the parlors of the hotel. The guests of honor were Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. William L. Hazen of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Malcolm Hill Barnum, Adjutant of the Tenth United States Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergt. Leonard Schultze of the Engineering Corps of the United States Volunteers; Corps. Lewis Benedict and J. M. Gruard of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, and Thaddeus C. Dunlap, Assistant Engineer on United States steamship Massachusetts.

CHARLES F. ROCKWELL DEAD.

Young New York Man Succumbed to Cuban Fever While Following Gomez—News Comes by Letter

A letter which reached this city on Saturday last, bringing news of the death of Charles Farnam Rockwell, near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in March, 1897, closes a tale of peculiar romance and interest. Mr. Rockwell, who was in his twenty-eighth year when he died, was serving in the Cuban army, and his parents in this city had heard absolutely nothing of him from the time he landed in Cuba in 1896 till the arrival of the missive which told that he was dead.

Mr. Rockwell is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Rockwell of this city. He was born at Brattleborough, Vt., on July 10, 1869, and studied in New York schools. Then he entered the Class of '91 at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he staid only a few months. He was something of an athlete, and ran in middle-distance events. He was a member of the Calumet Club and had a large acquaintance among men about town.

Suddenly, in the Summer of 1896, when he had been bounding in the lower part of the town, he disappeared from the city so quietly that he was not missed. The next his family and friends knew of him was a mention of his name as one of a party of Cuban sympathizers who had landed at Bahia Honda, Cuba, from the filibuster Three Friends in August, 1896. This was the first expedition of the Three Friends.

Mr. Rockwell's parents were thoroughly astonished at this news of their son. He had not uttered a syllable which would lead them to think he was going to Cuba, nor had he ever spoken as if he was a warm sympathizer with the Cubans who were fighting for liberty. They had learned of his leaving the city, but were totally ignorant at the time of his destination. When the Three Friends returned to America she brought a letter for Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell from their son, in which he explained that he had entered the army of Gen. Maximo Gomez as a Lieutenant of Artillery. He staid with the army from that time until his death, having been assigned to duty with the dynamite gun.

Upon the closing of the war with Spain some friends of Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell went to Havana, and one of them was commissioned by Mrs. Rockwell to make inquiries about her son, from whom she had not heard, directly or indirectly, since he landed at Bahia Honda. This friend did so, and finally met an insurgent who had served under Gomez, and proved that he knew Lieut. Rockwell by giving his name and description. He said that the young American had died as a result of hardship and exhaustion, which induced a fever, in March, 1897. He added that Lieut. Rockwell was a good fighter.

The sorrowful news of their son's fate was sent by letter to Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell and reached them Saturday. It is not yet known just where his last resting place is.

Prize Ship Mexico to be Returned.

Deputy Quartermaster Amos S. Kimball yesterday received orders from Washington to return to the Spanish Line the prize steamship Mexico, which was taken by the army in Santiago Harbor after the surrender to Gen. Shafter. The legality of the seizure has been under consideration for some time, while the vessel has been lying here. The orders are that she shall be delivered not here, but at Havana. As the Government is at present pressed for transport facilities, arrangements have been made for using the Mexico on the trip south for taking supplies to Puerto Rico and Santiago.

American Association of Opticians.

The American Association of Opticians organized yesterday, and after adopting a constitution, elected the following officers: President—Charles Lempke, New York; First Vice President—Henry Borsch, Chicago; Second Vice President—W. Bohne, New Orleans; Treasurer—Charles Longstreth, Philadelphia; Secretary—Frederick Bogert, New York; Executive Committee—Frank McAllister, Baltimore; L. Kirstein, Boston; L. Beckman, Toledo, Ohio, and Henry Hamilton, Owego, N. Y. The meetings of the association will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Admiral John C. Febiger.

Admiral John Carson Febiger, a hero of the encounter, May 5, 1864, between the wooden United States fleet and the Confederate ram Albemarle in Albemarle Sound, died on Sunday at his home, Londonderry, near Easton, Md.

Admiral Febiger was born Feb. 14, 1821, at Pittsburg, Penn. He came of Danish ancestry, and was the grandson of "Old Denmark," by which sobriquet was known the valorous and famous Christian Febiger, who figured in the Revolutionary War, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and who died a United States Brigadier General and Treasurer of the Commonwealth of P

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 20 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 457 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

THE UNION PACIFIC,
DENVER AND GULF
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated September 18, 1897, made between Grenville M. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Budge, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann, a Committee, of the first part, and such holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under a mortgage dated April 1, 1890, as should become parties to said Agreement, as therein provided, of the second part,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee constituted under said Agreement has adopted and approved a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, and that a copy of such Plan and Agreement, with the written adoption and approval thereof indorsed thereon by a majority of the members of the Committee, has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement of September 18, 1897.

Dated New York, October 3, 1898.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
NORMAN B. REAM,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, who is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co.
STOCK DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Less than 300,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and quotations, with but few exceptions, declined. In some parts of the market the shrinkage was substantial. This was notably the case in Lake Erie and Western Railway stocks, where the common shares fell 3 points and the preferred over 10, rallying relatively but little at the close of the day.

This movement could not be considered a reflection of the operation of general market conditions, for in the Lake Erie and Western property special factors are becoming influential. The fact that the highest officer of the company declares himself unwilling to state unequivocally whether or not dividends upon the company's preferred stock are to be continued or suspended, invites suspicions which are not unnaturally engendered by an examination of the company's financial status.

Ten years ago the Lake Erie and Western Railroad had outstanding less than $30,000,000 securities. Now the aggregate approximates $35,000,000. As recently as 1896 the company earned a surplus, after providing for all charges and dividend payments, of over $134,000. Last year this total shrunk to less than $25,000, while for the seven months of 1898 (all so far officially reported) the total surplus that can be figured out is about $2,500. During the past ten years the company's net earnings have averaged $2,000 per mile. But so far during 1898 (for seven months) these net earnings per mile are but $994.

Wall Street consideration of such facts has probably more to do with the demoralization in Lake Erie and Western's stock market valuations than has any other influence.

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Transactions in Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust shares yesterday aggregated almost as much as the total of all other shares dealt in put together. Tobacco was manipulated up close to 128, on recitations of tremendous advantages about to accrue to the trust through the acquisition of Southwestern competitors, but continuing sales for insiders resulted in pressing the price down again close to 124, leaving the stock without net change for the day.

Sugar Trust lost about 4 points. The selling of it was aggressive. Some indications seemed to show of new liquidation from inside quarters, though it is hardly probable that important insiders themselves have much Sugar Trust stock left to sell—though, of course, they have "friends," and such unfortunates may have stock, for insiders in blind pools are usually a trifle slow in advising followers what to do till some time after the profitable thing has been done for their own account. It is impossible to get a Sugar Trust insider to speak frankly of the company's future dividend policy. Whether the present big dividends are to be maintained or reduced is, according to official authority, "none of the public's business."

***

The element of politics is getting some attention in Wall Street, somewhat affecting the stock market—not depressing quotations so much as influencing traders into inactivity. The visit of Mr. Mark Hanna to New York is followed by much lamentable quotation from him as to a poor outlook for the election of a sound-money Congress this Fall. Cynical observations that Mr. Hanna talks in this way in order better to "fry the fat" from patriotic listeners do not dispose of the bad impression made by such remarks. And the most conservative advisers in Wall Street are urging customers to wait and be extra cautious through the current month, till after election results are on record.

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Bear traders on the Stock Exchange make much, of course, of all influences like Mr. Hanna's avowed pessimism, and the general market is kept under more or less pressure. But no fair observer can find anywhere in the business world a single new development that is discouraging. Nothing has happened to impair the intrinsic value of standard American securities.

When the turn comes—and that a turn is coming most good authorities agree—it will of a sudden be found how scarce good stocks are, how quiet and thoroughgoing has been the buying by strong interests under the cover of the very Wall Street nervousness now so much hippodromed.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $7,000 3s, registered, at 104¾; $103,000 do, coupon, at 105½@105⅝, $21,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127@127¼, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅝.

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In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. ½
Pitts. & West. pf...1	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf	.4
Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅛	Manhattan Cons.	1⅜
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅞
Balt. & Ohio, all in paid	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅞
Balt. & O., when is.	1	Northern Pacific	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅞
Chicago & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
General Electric	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Inter. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	1	Wabash	⅝
Lake Erie & West.	1	Western Union Tel.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Ohio Reor. 4½s	1½
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	3
Pitts. & West. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1
Evans. & T. H. 5s	1
Ore. Short L., Inc. B.	1½
Wabash 2d	1
Wabash. deb. B.	1½
Wash. Cent. 1st 5s	1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent, closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent for sixty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $91,336,387; balance, $7,831,180; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,146,952.

Money on call in London at 1½@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@3 per cent. for short and 3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅛@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅛@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¾ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium. telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 113½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55½; St. Paul, ¼, to 110; New York Central, ¼, to 118½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 12¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞. Erie at 13¾, Erie first preferred at 35¾, and Pennsylvania at 60¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 109⅝, for money, and 3-16, to 109 9-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 27½c, and exchange on London was 25f 31c.

The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 11,960,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 800,000 marks, other securities increased 47,120,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 49,940,000 marks.

PHENOMENAL ST. PAUL.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the first week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $922,104, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$119,700
Increase over 1896	188,544
Increase over 1895	99,484
Increase over 1894	254,803
Increase over 1893	90,239
Increase over 1892	130,866

***

This week's earnings of $922,104 breaks all past records, being thousands of dollars in excess of any week in the St. Paul Company's history.

OLD SUGAR CERTIFICATES.

Sugar Trust stock sold yesterday at 110. This is within 2½ points of the lowest figure reached in the panicky times following the destruction of the Maine.

At the close of the market the quotation had rallied but the slightest fraction. Bear speculators professed to find new reasons for attacking the stock in announcements that Sugar Trust certificates dated several years ago in the names of people close to insiders were being delivered on account of recent sales.

AFRAID OF GRANGERISM.

About 40,000 shares of Northern Pacific stocks were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The preferred fell about a point and the common stock nearly two. Attending this weakness Wall Street received a variety of reports professing to explain causes operating against the Northern Pacific property. For the most part, the circulating tales were crude inventions.

Some basis seems, however, to exist for the representation that Mr. James J. Hill has avowed himself in official conferences against some features of Northern Pacific policy. He is quoted as taking vigorous ground against the proposed dividend on the common stock. Such a dividend had been arranged for the end of this year.

Mr. Hill's objection is said to be based on his apprehension that antagonism to the railroads may be awakened in Granger communities if the company proceeds so quickly to show great prosperity.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

President Calvin S. Brice of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad declined again yesterday to confirm or deny the persistent Wall Street rumors that dividends are to be discontinued upon the preferred stock of that company. Senator Brice simply reiterated to inquirers yesterday that a dividend would be paid if a dividend were earned, and that if no dividend were earned no dividend would be paid.

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As bearing upon Wall Street apprehensions, a financial news agency issued yesterday the following bulletin:

"The acquisition of the Northern Ohio Railroad in 1898 does not appear to have been a paying investment thus far, as the interest on the bonds of that company entail a further fixed charge on the Lake Erie and Western of $125,000. It is this extra interest payment that has helped to reduce the surplus earnings from $300,175 in 1895 to $9,880 in 1898 and $24,647 in 1897. In the meantime, there have been expended for improvements and betterments of the Northern Ohio over $950,000. This has presumably been paid out of the earnings of that road. A friend of the company says that such expenditures cannot continue forever, and in the end the Northern Ohio ought to be able to earn and pay its own fixed charges and have considerable of a surplus besides. In the meantime, the Street believes that the decrease in the surplus of the Lake Erie and Western foreshadows a reduction or passing of the dividend on the preferred stock."

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Examination of the official report of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad shows that during the past ten years the company's mileage has increased from 589 to 725 miles. The issuance of securities has kept pace with the extension of the system. Surplus earnings have not correspondingly increased.

In the following table is shown the volume of securities from the beginning of the present decade put beside "surplus" after the payment of fixed charges and dividends—the figures for 1898 being for the seven months from Jan. 1 to July 31, the latest officially reported:

	Securities Outstanding.	Surplus After Charges and Dividends.
1890	$30,930,000	$99,548
1891	31,380,000	258,949
1892	32,430,000	393,660
1893	32,730,000	14,391
1894	34,555,000	22,144
1895	34,555,000	62,505
1896	34,555,000	134,389
1897	34,555,000	24,647
1898	34,555,000	2,520

In the following table are shown the net earnings per mile from the beginning of 1890 to date—the 1898 figures being from Jan. 1 to July 31, the latest officially reported:

	Net Earnings Per Mile.	Securities Per Mile.
1890	$1,766	$42,840
1891	2,005	43,421
1892	2,250	44,731
1893	2,038	45,139
1894	2,054	47,635
1895	2,226	47,635
1896	1,981	47,635
1897	2,032	47,635
1898	994	47,635

***

In yesterday's stock market Lake Erie and Western preferred stock opened at 68 and sold down forthwith to 58½, the best bid at one time being under 55. In a rally at the close of the day the quotation rose three points, leaving the net decline for the day about eight points. During the panic following the destruction of the Maine the stock sold at 66, the lowest figure of the year up to the record made yesterday. In the recent midsummer buoyancy the price rose to 83. There have been recent evidences of inside selling.

AS MR. KEENE VIEWS IT.

The Stock Exchange house recognized as directly reflecting the security market views of Mr. James R. Keene issued to customers last night a letter which closed as follows:

"We are still of the opinion that it will prove advantageous for those who wish to purchase stocks for a quick advance to hold off, as there may still be further recessions in prices."

YELLOW FEVER EFFECTS.

Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and the stocks of some other railroads having Southern connections were yesterday under bear pressure because of yellow fever reports. Only Illinois Central yielded as much as a whole point.

AS TO "ACQUISITIONS."

Discussing the affairs of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes:

"In the plan for the reorganization $2,250,000 first mortgage bonds, $1,521,499 second preferred stock, and $570,018 common stock are reserved 'for acquisition of coal properties and for contingencies.'

"It would be of interest to know how much is to be used for the acquisition of coal properties.

"It is well understood that the new company proposes to purchase the properties of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, in which a member of the Reorganization Committee is the principal owner.

"The policy of the company in engaging in the coal business may well be questioned. It might with equal propriety go into the lumber and grain, or any other line of business. The company will directly antagonize all the coal companies operating on its line and will insure a demoralization in freight rates, as its competitors will have no means of knowing how much it charges for freight and how much for coal, and will not be satisfied with any arbitrary division when the proceeds of both go into the same pocket.

"The experiment has been tried by many of the Western railways, but always with disastrous results."

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

On the steamship La Champagne of the Transatlantic Line came 631,471f., consigned to the National City Bank. The sterling exchange market was steady at rates that prohibit gold imports, demand being quoted at $4.84⅛@$4.84¼, but the National City Bank announced the engagement some time last week of an additional $500,000, making its total since Aug. 2, $3,000,000, and the total of the present movement over $20,000,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in the Imperial Bank of Germany's discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

Increase of 8,608 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 16,896 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the American Fisheries Company preferred stock.

Increase of $149,650 in surplus reserve as shown by the statement of outside banks.

Increase of $16,181 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for July.

Increase of $13,765 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for August, making an increase of $18,610 since July 1.

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Central Coal and Coke Company's preferred stock.

October report on cotton by Agricultural Bureau showing a general average of 75.4 per cent. against 79.8 per cent. last month and 70 per cent. a year ago.

Statement from Chicago that application will soon be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 8.	Increase.
Loans, dis., investments	$63,170,900	*$197,900
Circulation	1,609,300	3,000
Net deposits	67,908,300	467,800
Dep. with C. House agents.	8,155,800	398,100
Legal tenders and bk. notes.	3,920,000	30,500
Dep. banks and trust cos.	2,313,300	*181,000
Specie	3,409,700	24,000
Total reserve	$17,798,800	$266,600
Reserve required	16,977,075	116,950
Surplus reserve	$821,725	$149,650

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	199
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	107¼	108
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	72	73
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	56
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam preferred	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28¾	29
Federal Steel pf.	69¼	70
Glucose common	57	57½
Glucose pf.	107	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	20½
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	418½	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅛	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The North American Trust Company announces that it has effected the sale of the war loan bonds for which it subscribed for account of soldiers and sailors and their relatives at the highest point yet reached—namely, 106½, and 1-32 of 1 per cent.; and is sending out notices to the subscribers to call for their profits on Thursday next at noon. At the above price, each bond for $500 pays a profit of $24.35, from which must be deducted a United States revenue stamp of thirty-five cents, leaving $24 to be paid to each subscriber.

Vermilye & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. offer, at 93½ and accrued interest, the unsold balance of $2,000,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, at which rate they will pay about 4.35 per cent. These bonds are part of $10,000,000 bonds authorized under the mortgage, but the present issue will be for only $2,000,000, the proceeds of which will be applied for the payment of the municipal company's stock. Provision is made for the payment of the existing first mortgage of $1,500,000, which has been formally called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1900, at 110 and interest, after payment of which the consolidated mortgage will be a first lien upon all the properties of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The balance of the bonds can only be drawn upon after the carefully guarded restrictions of the mortgage, which provides that in no event the bonded indebtedness of the company shall exceed the share capital or two-thirds of the value of the corporate properties. The price at which the bonds are offered is subject to advance or withdrawal without notice.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60 9-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at .60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Breece sold at 1.10, 500 Comstock bonds at .04, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at 1.40, 200 Savage at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,500 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03½@.03¾, 800 Anaconda at .55@.56, 600 Anchoria at .75@.76, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.09@.08¾, 600 Elkton at 1.15@1.16¾@1.16, 2,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13@.12¾, 1,000 Jefferson at .07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.07@1.09@1.08, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .18@.17¾@.18, 100 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30; 10,000 Sentinel at .004¾@.005@.004¾, 1,200 Union at .21@.20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.79	Hale & Norcross	.75
Alta	.04	Horn Silver	1.15
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Best & Belcher	.21	King & Fem. Iron	.10
Breece	1.00	La Crosse	.08
Brunswick	.09	Leadville	.07
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Little Chief	.18
Challar	.12	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.86	Sierra	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.90	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.08
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18
Gould & Curry	.18	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.95	Anaconda	.45
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Horn Silver	1.20	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.19
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.06
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.15	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.06
Ophir	.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.15
G. Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Legonda	.32	Isabella	.25½
Rocky Mountain	.11¾	Jefferson	.06½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.02	Lillie	1.07
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Anaconda	.55	Mount Rosa	.17¾
Anchoria	.75	Old Gold	.003¾
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.004½
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.85	Work	.08¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Boston went "copper mad" for a while to-day. Butte led the craze, advaning from 31⅝, at the close Saturday, to 50; inside of three minutes after the high point was reached the price fell to 32½; in a few minutes more 42 was reached, and at noon 35, with 37¾ quoted in a quarter hour. After 12:30 the craze subsided. To-day's increase was unique in the rapidity with which violent fluctuations were recorded, not only in Butte, but in Montana. Opening up 2 from Saturday's closing, Montana dropped in five minutes to 229, and in hardly a longer time was up to 239; then came a drop to 235, followed by a rally to 237. Arcadian, Old Dominion, Centennial, and Osceola participated in the activity; other copper shares were steady.

While the copper craze lasted there was perhaps the wildest excitement around the copper poles ever seen in the home of the copper stocks. There was no time to trade in the general list, and railroad shares and bonds were almost neglected. At the close Montana sold at 232 and Butte at 32½, a net loss of 13 and a net gain of ⅞, respectively. In the first half of the day 34,005 shares of Butte were traded in—more than one-sixth of the total. Altogether 50,000 shares of mining stocks were sold in the morning.

United States Oil lost 1⅛

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

neral First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General irst Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific ailroad Company were this day drawn for the inking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37683	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37694	45416
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45419
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45422
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45423
293	7762	13953	18990	32283	37847	45453
297	7768	13990	19003	32288	37890	45457
302	7825	14006	19007	32340	37895	45458
337	7924	14028	19007	32359	37901	45507
371	7951	14035	19032	32360	37911	45570
374	7994	14039	19034	32361	37914	45572
382	7996	14045	19038	32371	37947	45573
400	7997	14081	19048	32413	37948	45604
412	7998	14091	19041	32614	37949	45607
417	8040	14125	19049	32615	37950	45625
420	8043	14159	19144	32617	37952	45633
427	8047	14167	19151	32681	37955	45638
571	8074	14168	19247	32701	37976	45855
612	8076	14173	19249	32721	37988	46289
616	8105	14174	19267	32738	37989	46296
618	8106	14175	19276	32748	37991	46300
619	8121	14192	19317	32806	37995	46360
621	8147	14194	19388	32927	38370	46367
721	8178	14196	19449	32946	38393	46368
725	8182	14197	19450	32980	38400	46369
729	8183	14243	19491	33021	38401	46421
732	8192	14311	19497	33023	38495	46424
734	8202	14334	19510	33052	38579	46426
735	8202	14337	19513	33047	38581	46428
736	8234	14360	19531	33114	38582	46452
737	8278	14376	19605	33118	38621	46459
740	8278	14382	19631	33122	38668	46468
747	8310	14427	19634	33124	38669	46469
752	8315	14447	19668	33124	38701	46476
988	8319	14477	19839	33213	38707	46478
1014	8325	14481	20011	33214	38708	46496
1106	8349	14481	20011	33214	38709	46506
1149	8362	14483	20016	33235	38710	46516
1150	8363	14493	20076	33271	38712	46539
1307	8365	14521	20078	33293	38713	46631
1488	8393	14526	20417	33293	38715	46653
1641	8395	14577	20454	33297	38716	46654
2104	8403	14580	20462	33302	38717	46655
2105	8414	14634	20468	33302	38720	46656
2107	8415	14681	20473	33303	38725	46663
2205	8422	14681	20473	33303	38726	46668
2208	8423	14697	20474	33305	38746	46670
2209	8432	14705	20492	33306	38757	46704
2210	8444	14725	20501	33501	38798	46707
2211	8460	14815	20553	33572	38954	46712
2213	8465	14825	20578	33581	38958	46733
2233	8467	14825	20602	33581	38960	46806
2234	8480	14834	20604	33589	39114	46807
2254	8484	14838	20605	33621	39116	46813
2255	8536	14839	20606	33643	39117	46823
2268	8536	14842	20637	33666	39118	46822
2269	8586	14845	20645	33677	39119	46844
2273	8587	14852	20653	33714	39120	46845
2416	8723	14856	20670	33716	39157	46904
2544	8807	14857	20670	33716	39158	46907
2815	8840	14862	20708	33737	39238	46917
3069	8927	14863	20746	33738	39258	47011
3070	8932	14872	20753	33806	39262	47047
3083	8933	14891	20783	34007	39263	47081
3233	8958	14900	20798	34023	39345	47092
3306	8958	14926	20798	34028	39416	47114
3400	8962	14953	20825	34070	39484	47127
3695	8964	14955	20829	34090	39534	47143
3727	8965	15011	20892	34091	39671	47167
3758	8966	15017	20894	34092	39719	47222
3763	8966	15048	20903	34152	39760	47223
3772	8998	15092	20911	34157	39761	47224
3829	9038	15129	20920	34162	39765	47225
3845	9053	15220	20936	34165	39811	47227
3917	9077	15226	20955	34206	39814	47233
3919	9080	15237	20956	34244	39817	47236
3922	9085	15253	21011	34244	39833	47245
3933	9090	15255	21016	34244	39855	47254
4004	9095	15403	21038	34292	39956	47284
4005	9185	15427	21064	34293	40011	47287
4022	9209	15528	21081	34295	40039	47303
4046	9273	15551	21082	34304	40040	47335
4066	9287	15561	21083	34305	40059	47337
4076	9303	15565	21092	34311	40069	47338
4118	9308	15569	21112	34312	40072	47339
4120	9309	15576	21113	34313	40078	47370
4122	9310	15591	21140	34333	41271	47389
4148	9347	15605	21145	34316	41283	47411
4167	9348	15615	21644	34317	41330	47417
4169	9515	15620	21644	34317	41334	47418
4170	9528	15621	21839	34320	41422	47422
4174	9529	15624	21916	34321	41471	47526
4186	9579	15625	21917	34322	41472	47544
4188	9593	15625	21948	34322	41484	47545
4190	9596	15629	21949	34329	41523	47578
4193	9600	15638	21953	34330	41533	47579
4195	9661	15641	21960	34356	41553	47816
4200	9674	15702	28383	34358	41560	47820
4213	9902	15741	28383	34435	41601	47902
4231	9924	15770	28514	34495	41607	47952
4243	9925	15776	28516	34496	41612	47955
4246	9960	15784	28522	34513	41615	48043
4311	9960	15793	28614	34515	41623	48082
4328	10002	15829	28640	34591	41647	48083
4339	10025	15836	28648	34595	41815	48135
4403	10027	15837	28722	34596	41982	48256
4404	10045	15848	28803	34601	41983	48258
4405	10056	15849	28804	34626	42021	48276
4407	10091	15893	28904	34629	42021	48276
4431	10135	15906	28923	34650	42147	48326
4461	10175	15920	28969	34651	42197	48435
4467	10237	16030	28975	34696	42214	48435
4482	10253	16039	28976	34702	42320	48533
4484	10414	16040	28977	34707	42323	48536
4497	10414	16041	28977	34708	42323	48537
4504	10524	16043	28994	34711	42338	48613
4505	10563	16045	29055	34738	42341	48742
4506	10585	16049	29136	34766	42344	48803
4539	10591	16061	29137	34767	42343	48902
4531	10591	16065	29138	34768	42418	48922
4540	10592	16070	29139	34784	42439	48959
4545	10594	16070	29227	34784	42508	48997
4543	10603	16080	29228	34824	42548	49145
4562	10686	16097	29229	34835	42577	49198
4571	10694	16097	29234	34857	42708	49208
4591	10739	16098	29237	34882	43152	49208
4613	10753	16150	29239	34900	43181	49273
4657	10777	16180	29240	34908	43201	49274
4662	10782	16182	29241	34950	43271	49275
4668	10822	16222	29244	34980	43310	49339
4701	10829	16225	29343	35006	43325	49339
4707	10829	16229	29357	35052	43328	49497
4754	10836	16231	29463	35054	43336	49546
4783	10903	16238	29518	35069	43357	49587
4784	10908	16252	29529	35101	43358	49620
4850	11026	16309	29580	35111	43378	49652
4868	11028	16314	29632	35123	43378	49692
4916	11029	16336	29641	35124	43378	49694
4933	11049	16360	29646	35126	43413	49697
4943	11048	16369	29666	35126	43415	49698
4943	11063	16388	29367	35127	43552	49699
4979	11102	16390	29676	35151	43816	49703
5103	11123	16395	29689	35172	43841	49710
5107	11123	16395	29689	35180	43846	49851
5108	11131	16412	29706	35182	43845	49871
5210	11149	16413	29727	35183	43846	49897
5249	11157	16458	29729	35187	43848	49910
5239	11171	16477	29734	35219	43850	49920
5340	11231	16478	29743	35219	43851	49922
5343	11234	16513	29748	35274	43853	49926
5350	11254	16541	29749	35340	43904	49931
5360	11256	16549	29794	35340	43916	49932
5378	11259	16550	29804	35348	43979	49932
5399	11259	16552	29814	35350	44029	49962
5400	11261	16572	29812	35358	44033	50073
5465	11263	16614	29820	35389	44057	50074
5484	11264	16702	29822	35390	44069	50171
5490	11287	16721	29832	35391	44101	50172
5497	11289	16740	29857	35392	44120	50182
5498	11289	16742	29871	35392	44120	50186
5503	11313	16745	29889	35395	44126	50187
5513	11332	16755	29899	35396	44127	50188
5517	11332	16761	29901	35397	44129	50213
5521	11360	16785	29912	35399	44130	50213
5522	11437	16790	29941	35452	44132	50294
5523	11548	16792	29945	35465	44136	50304
5553	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50588
5554	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50592
5555	11604	16817	29952	35560	44139	50622
5568	11606	16818	29954	35573	44142	50672
5569	11606	16818	29993	35581	44144	50683
5571	11684	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5574	11696	16819	30035	35828	44147	50959
5575	11698	16828	30036	35854	44148	51011
5580	11773	16834	30049	35880	44151	51031
5594	11780	16835	30108	35882	44152	51033
5664	11784	16839	30108	35883	44153	51111
5703	11784	16840	30122	35908	44157	51115
5712	11787	16843	30124	35975	44158	51116
5744	11824	16845	30141	35979	44159	51117
5823	11824	16851	30142	35980	44160	51150
5839	11827	16853	30169	35992	44161	51163
5840	11844	16889	30169	35992	44166	51164
5841	11847	16900	30170	36004	44166	51167
5860	11847	16903	30171	36033	44167	51167
5863	11857	16903	30197	36072	44168	51206
5885	11891	16956	30207	36073	44170	51241
5916	11919	17000	30216	36183	44172	51244
5934	11940	17042	30256	36193	44172	51298
6051	11980	17071	30258	36224	44174	51326
6107	11986	17167	30291	36237	44176	51327
6108	12045	17170	30352	36238	44177	51330
6115	12044	17171	30353	36257	44177	51338
6124	12111	17171	30354	36325	44178	51350
6125	12117	17177	30357	36414	44197	51359
6161	12185	17178	30359	36415	44204	51360
6191	12187	17179	30367	36418	44211	51378
6208	12197	17180	30368	36420	44214	51410
6215	12212	17181	30386	36438	44239	51434
6223	12245	17190	30386	36502	44241	51444
6224	12306	17212	30410	36504	44249	51556
6244	12308	17214	30540	36536	44290	51595
6228	12310	17304	30541	36656	44301	51715
6244	12329	17359	30647	36668	44303	51731
6248	12407	17368	30673	36668	44318	52077
6253	12446	17369	30679	36684	44319	52121
6265	12474	17435	30690	36686	44324	52271
6314	12477	17468	30692	36713	44338	52276
6321	12483	17473	30724	36714	44339	52278
6330	12488	17476	30726	36714	44339	52323
6368	12489	17556	30728	36735	44363	52365
6377	12493	17565	30729	36736	44385	52357
6378	12501	17667	30734	36770	44386	52419
6379	12507	17668	30795	36772	44419	52469
6380	12511	17694	30797	36774	44518	52427
6472	12512	17740	30848	36775	44529	52438
6476	12513	17741	30951	36776	44531	52443
6570	12514	17741	30951	36777	44532	52497
6585	12606	17788	30952	36777	44533	52516
6604	12705	17792	30988	36778	44636	52551
6655	12708	17820	31101	36780	44629	52604
6661	12709	17829	31133	36791	44641	52636
6725	12724	17857	31139	36795	44642	52676
6786	12764	17874	31199	36797	44643	52755
6808	12770	17876	31200	36798	44668	52768
6815	12793	17879	31316	36798	44687	52810
6838	12818	17917	31303	36799	44708	52829
6966	12833	17921	31368	36878	44790	52836
6975	12848	17922	31370	36878	44825	52838
6984	12849	17923	31371	36885	44833	52891
6985	12860	17955	31378	36888	44840	53031
6988	12861	18002	31385	36921		
6988	12870					

FINANCIAL.

6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44963	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44987	53035
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	45021	53036
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45091	53039
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45097	53054
7063	12965	18321	31479	37185	45100	53056
7070	13058	18332	31480	37298	45115	53059
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45133	53061
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45179	53088
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45212	53089
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45214	53090
7198	13097	18410	31628	37318	45215	53092
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45226	53093
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45237	53142
7239	13180	18492	31651	37391	45252	53153
7240	13169	18501	31655	37467	45259	53194
7250	13171	18546	31658	37470	45260	53203
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45292	53204
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45295	53205
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45296	53296
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45330	53298
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45332	53304
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45333	53308
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45341	53311
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45847	53312
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45370	53381
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45387	
7505	13795	18885	31923	37573	45390	
7530	13797	18886	32034	37624	45391	
7531	13803	18889	32084	37629	45393	
7604	13814			37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
6	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	661	1292	1918	2457	3069	3677
24	667	1307	1949	2458	3074	3682
39	668	1337	1954	2526	3109	3697
45	671	1341	1967	2527	3122	3711
51	686	1344	1979	2528	3123	3720
70	696	1347	1980	2553	3145	3732
74	714	1353	1985	2565	3150	3737
107	726	1372	2024	2572	3157	3759
117	729	1372	2026	2578	3158	3760
127	729	1402	2028	2599	3162	3771
134	741	1407	2040	2605	3170	3794
135	743	1409	2040	2607	3171	3797
143	745	1418	2051	2613	3176	3815
156	746	1425	2061	2646	3177	3826
164	754	1442	2061	2652	3186	3830
167	754	1445	2063	2665	3203	3863
169	795	1447	2115	2686	3238	3868
176	800	1456	2121	2697	3246	3881
183	813	1509	2128	2698	3250	3884
184	834	1512	2129	2708	3255	3887
188	838	1513	2144	2725	3286	3893
191	841	1523	2145	2735	3289	3913
193	843	1527	2151	2738	3311	3916
194	854	1538	2153	2753	3318	3931
197	880	1540	2162	2770	3319	3938
198	881	1550	2163	2771	3327	3956
202	892	1555	2163	2778	3338	3964
203	894	1562	2178	2790	3339	3967
204	899	1570	2178	2795	3340	3980
205	907	1576	2197	2807	3345	3984
206	908	1588	2206	2819	3347	3989
207	937	1590	2210	2820	3356	4002
208	938	1619	2214	2823	3370	4010
209	948	1621	2222	2830	3383	4013
210	949	1632	2232	2860	3384	4024
211	951	1640	2243	2863	3419	4029
212	952	1646	2254	2869	3420	4032
213	964	1658	2266	2872	3425	4057
214	977	1659	2293	2875	3438	4071
215	983	1666	2297	2885	3453	4074
216	986	1666	2307	2910	3466	4076
217	1000	1681	2308	2919	3477	4096
218	1005	1681	2310	2923	3478	4100
219	1027	1782	2312	2931	3480	4101
220	1034	1744	2313	2935	3487	4114
221	1054	1749	2315	2948	3494	4125
222	1068	1758	2323	2951	3497	4126
223	1069	1781	2324	2956	3516	4128
224	1070	1786	2330	2956	3537	4134
225	1078	1798	2336	2963	3539	4136
226	1101	1805	2349	2970	3548	4140
227	1120	1807	2379	2974	3552	4159
228	1120	1819	2386	2987	3563	4160
229	1148	1821	2386	2997	3569	4166
230	1152	1823	2392	3013	3573	4179
231	1159	1823	2393	3029	3583	4188
232	1191	1830	2407	3031	3612	
233	1193	1839	2411	3045		
621	1261	1847	2449			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
42,000	Am. Sug. Refs.	113	113	109⅞	110
4,740	Am. Tobacco	124⅜	128	124⅜	125
220	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
3,450	Brook. R. T.	64½	64⅝	63¾	63¾
5,150	C., M. & St. P.	114⅜	114¾	113⅝	113½
3,010	C., M. & St. P. pf.	106½	107	106¼	106½
2,670	C., R. I. & Pac.	101⅜	101¾	100¾	101
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
30	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	13	13	13	13
30	Erie	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
6	Gen. Electric	53½	53½	53½	53⅜
440	Louis. & Nash.	93⅝	93⅞	92⅝	92⅝
3,730	Manhattan	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31¾
120	Mo. Pacific	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
10	Met. Street	39¾	39¾	38¼	38¼
6,790	New York Central	74½	75¼	74½	74½
550	Nor. Pac. pf.	103⅞	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜
1,820	People's Gas	32½	32½	32½	32½
50	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
20	Reading 1st pf.	84	84	84	84
50	Southern	33	33	33	33
30	Southern pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
70	Tenn. C. & I.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
130	Union Pacific	64½	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
950	Union Pac. pf.	63⅝	64	63⅝	63½
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
20	U. S. Rubber	91	91	91	91
20	West. Union	91			
76,316					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
29,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78	78¼	78	78¼
35,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
$104,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
1st week Oct.	$27,655	$27,104	$22,908
From Jan. 1	1,105,626	976,563	887,389
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Sept.	$50,662	$50,329	$49,587
Month	202,596	153,207	178,321
From Jan. 1	1,396,159	1,174,870	
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week Sept.	$432,212	$381,260	$345,617
Month	1,402,751	1,239,095	1,122,256
From July 1	3,858,454	3,588,761	3,312,367
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	45	45	334
4th week Sept.	$42,470	$33,159	$29,907
Month	143,395	116,602	112,380
From Jan. 1	1,088,495	930,194	
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week Sept.	$109,900	$112,100	$65,200
Month	292,500	297,900	209,100
From July 1	837,270	880,635	628,230
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for			
August—			
Gross earnings	309,230	306,069	246,777
Net	111,250	97,484	71,503
For two months—			
Gross earnings	603,875	610,264	499,626
Net earnings	208,715	190,104	149,967
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for July—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	121,107	87,571	33,535
Operating ex.	87,122	69,767	17,354
Net earnings	33,985	17,804	16,181

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 10, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
		785	American Cotton Oil	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	−¾
			Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85¾				−⅝
34½	35	26	Am. Malting Co.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	
86	87½	370	Am. Malting Co. pf.	113¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−3⅜
30	30¼	510	Am. Spirits Mfg.	113¾	113½	110	110½	−¾
11¼	11½	81,227	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
110	110¾	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	
105¼	106	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	124½	127¾	124¼	124½	−½
96	98	55,794	American Tobacco	125	125	125	125	
124¾	125	18	Am. Tobacco pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	
118	125	310	Am. Steel & Wire	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾	−⅛
27	27½	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	−⅛
86	86½	100	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
11½	12	4,055	Am. S

REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

The Session Is Confident that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London Will Be Named.

In the opinion of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Alexander Connell of London will be the successor of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. It is the belief of the Session, as enunciated by leading members, that the Rev. Mr. Connell is favored by the congregation almost unanimously.

As concerns the Session, its position is shown by the following resolution on the minutes of a meeting held Thursday:

Resolved, That the Committee of Pulpit Supply, consisting of Elders Rowland, Lincoln, Irwin, Schieffelin, and Talcott, and Deacon Forbes, and Elders Campbell and McIntyre, be a committee to present to the church meeting the name of the Rev. Alexander Connell, with a recommendation that he be the choice of the meeting.

The only other name mentioned as likely to be presented at the meeting next Monday is that of the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark, N. J. It has been suggested that a part of the congregation believes that preference should be given to an American over an Englishman, who could not be supposed to get into touch with the religious life of the New World at so short a notice as he would necessarily receive. The members of the Session say that Dr. Mackay's supporters are few and will willingly agree to the expression of the majority.

There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. Connell will accept the trust, if it is offered to him. He set out last week on his way to China, via Vancouver. He intends inspecting, on behalf of the English Board of Foreign Missions, the missionary stations in China and other Eastern countries. Mr. Connell has already been notified of the situation, it is understood, and it is considered probable that he will delay his departure until after the meeting next Monday. A great point in favor of Mr. Connell in the eyes of his supporters is that he had Dr. Hall's personal recommendation.

Although until within the last few days it has been announced that no one man was being favored as Dr. Hall's successor by the members of the Session, it was found yesterday that several of the Session have had Mr. Connell in view for some weeks. As one of the most prominent clergymen of the denomination, and by many considered the coming man in the Presbyterian Church, his was one of the first names to suggest itself.

MR. KENNEY'S SECOND TRIAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—United States District Attorney Vandegrift to-day made application before Judge Bradford, in the United States Circuit Court, for a continuance until after November of the trial of United States Senator Kenney, indicted for alleged complicity with W. N. Boggs in the Dover Bank defalcation. The trial had been set for Oct. 25.

The reason given by the District Attorney for the postponement was a desire to have the trial disconnected entirely from partisan influence and excitement attending the pending political campaign. Counsel for Senator Kenney opposed the application, but Judge Bradford granted the District Attorney's request. The case will probably be called about the middle of December.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Indemnity Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Massachusetts and Allen, Wilcox & Kennedy of Fall River appointed State agents.

A special conference of liability insurance managers, for the purpose of taking action upon the present situation in regard to rates, will be held to-morrow, when radical measures will be proposed.

The Board of Directors of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company will meet to-day, to elect a new slate of officers, in the interest of the Jamieson & Frelinghuysen combination, which has secured control of the company.

An important meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day for the purpose of considering the advisability of reorganization on the basis of a new company. The managers are very anxious as to the outcome, as the number of signatures which have been obtained for the new agreement is much below the mark fixed as essential to its success.

Marine Underwriters Dine.

The American Institute of Marine Underwriters gave a dinner at the Union League Club last night to F. A. White of the Marine Insurance Company of London and William Bates of the Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool, President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company presided. In addition to the speeches of the two guests, President E. A. Poole of the China Mutual and Herbert Appleton of the United States Lloyds spoke on American Companies and American Underwriting." Samuel Cross of the Thames and Mersey spoke on "Our Underwriting Brethren in Liverpool and London." Other speeches were made by L. Allyn Wight, Percy Chubb, and Charles Myers.

Lincoln Fire Insurance Company.

In accordance with the order of Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, the hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony from all persons opposed to the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was held yesterday. Those who appeared were Stern & Rushmore, counsel for the petitioners; Alexander & Green, for the Palatine Insurance Company; Early & Prendergast, for L. Webber, and Bernard Metzger, for George W. Sauer. A report from Temporary Receiver Andrew Freedman was filed with the referee, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying for Improvement a Feature—Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

Henry Morgenthau and Hellner & Wolf have sold to a builder, for improvement, the plot of four lots at the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Louis Lese has sold to a builder the lot 121 East Ninetieth Street, north side, about 260 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.8½.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Jarvis B. and Marmont B. Edson to Mayer S. Auerbach the lot 16 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. Mr. Auerbach has resold the lot through the same brokers to Builder Thomas McKeown, who will erect on it an eight-story business building.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Charles A. Beltts to Andrew J. Robinson the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 90.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the William Post estate the brick buildings 285 to 297 Elizabeth Street, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, 123 by 84. This property has been held by the Post family for the last seventy-five years.

Mrs. Marion Meyer has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 West Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 60 by 105.

Mrs. Ida A. Hall has sold to Elizabeth J. Wilder the three-story American basement dwelling 245 West Ninety-second Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Nathaniel Wise, for $96,196, the four five-story brick flats, with stores, 1,471 to 1,477 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 100. James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to George E. Grubert, a party in interest, for $5,250, the two-story frame dwelling Southern Boulevard, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Matthew Mayer, for $6,750, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 305 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 57.3.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 213 and 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick and brownstone front tenements.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 88 feet northeast of Tiffany Street, running through to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 75 by 100 by 75 by 141, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Rogers Place, east side, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 90; Westchester Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 25 by 65, vacant; Intervale Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 65, vacant; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 420 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with stable.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,975.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 22 Christopher Street, south side, 94 feet east of Waverley Place, 19.0½ by 67.4 by 19.10 by 61.8, one-story frame stable. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 18 Renwick Street, east side, 357.9½ feet south of Spring Street, 20.4 by 60 and irregular, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,652.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 68 feet west of First Avenue, 16 by 50.5, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,180.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, White Plains Road, west side, 150.5½ feet north of Becker Avenue, 25.6 by 192.2 by 25.5 by 190, vacant. Due on judgment, $657.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 334 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 242 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Mary Meehan on July 2, 1898.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Cantine, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats Due on judgment, $7,657; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35; William Burke, premises, owner; G. P. Houlihan of 211 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 47.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 32 by 82.6 and 29 by 84.6; Albert Rothermel of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, to a seven-story brick and pale-flat stable A. Moran of 64 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Clevedon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 7 Clinton Place, to a four-story brick shop, with store; Patrick Egan, premises, owner; D. Gustafson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 4 Chrystie Street, to a two-story brick stable and lofts; M. and A. Rabiner, premises, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 10.

ALLEN ST, 169, w s, 25x87.6; Wilber McBride, referee, to Nathan Greenberg. 17,000
ANTHONY AV, w s, part of Lot 212, map of Prospect Hill estate, and also Anthony Av, e s, 101.4 ft s of 181st St; Jennie Needham to William C. Bergen.. 1
CRESTON AV, e s, 182d St, 25x125; Patrick Foy and wife to Annie Buckley 1,425
CROMWELL AV, s e corner of High Bridge St, 75x100; Benjamin Bowker to John W. Blackman 2,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 72, e s, 21.6x50; Isidore Jackson and wife to Moses H. Tames... 1
JACKSON AV, w s, 290 ft s of 156th St, 75x irregular; Sterling to John Schwalbenberg and another..... 1
LEXINGTON Av, 666, 24.6x90; Charles F. Isola to Brooklyn Trust Company, trustee. 1
LOT 342, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; John A. Wilkie and another to Charles M. Curtis.... 1,000
LOT 340, Block L, amended map Mapes estate; Rose Fischel to John A. Wilkie and wife 1
LOT 87, map of Section A of Vyse estate, Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; John Tooley and wife to George Stolz 100
LOT 588, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to G. P. D. Auria..... 800
LOTS 206 and 207, map of Unionport; Edward D. McWilliams to Isabella C. McWilliams 150
LOTS 1 to 7, map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian; Thomas Clarkin and wife to Ellen Hardy. 1
MULBERRY ST, 36, e s; John P. Conroy and wife to Pasquale Angelillo..... 13,900
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 316, e s, 22 ft s of 104th St, 21.10x100; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Susan H. Mansfield..... 100
SAMUEL ST, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect Av, 60x165x60x188; Margaret A. Reiner to William H. Gammon 2,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 156th St, 17.7x75.2; Annie W. Alexander and another to Susan Plant..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Maurice Polk..... 1
3D AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 60th St, 20x95; Fannie Kayton to Philip Kahn..... 12,500
7TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, 100x116, Unionport; Cicely Glenn to George Gulduer 1,900
7TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Avenue C, 50x116, Unionport; George Gulduer to Andrew J. Forster 950
19TH ST, 137 West, 20.5x92; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Mary Marsh 2,500
29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; the Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows to Louis Korn... 1
29TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9; Louise Tillinghast to Janie E. Kirkman 100
55TH ST, 149 East, 20x100.5; Hardy Rodman to Esther A. Rodman..... 14,000
70TH ST, 302 East, 26x1½ block; 71st St, 215 East, 20x102.2; Moses Levi to Lena Levi 11,446
80TH ST, 304 West, 17.5x102.2; Susan H. Mansfield to Alonzo B. Kight..... 30,000
81ST ST, 118 West, 16x102.2; Clementine W. Arnoux to R. T. Meeks..... 100
82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; William H. Ricketts, referee, to Johanna Littau and another..... 11,000
86TH ST, 444 East, 22x102.2; Emma Kohla to Henry Kohla..... 1
98TH ST, 310 West, 19x100.11; William H. Dixon and wife to A. H. Hall..... 1
111TH ST, 228 East, 20x100.11; Joseph P. Murray and wife to Gaspare Parlato.... 1
123D ST, 436 East, 18.9x100; Andrew Prose to Louis Hemmerdinger..... 1
165TH ST, s s, 96.11 ft w of Forest Av, 19.6x100; George Stolz and wife to John Toelberg 1

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Henry, to Charles J. S. Heyl; 16 and 18 West 3d St, 5 years..... $4,000
EATON, Bradley L., to Thomas R. Gross; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 5½ years.....$780 to 900
STONE, Samuel H., to Michele Scangarelle; 142 Elm St, 5 years..... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Solomon, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 75th St, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 750
ADLER, Henrietta, to Herman Gampert; 39 West 99th St, 1 year..... 3,000
BERGEN, William C., to Jennie Needham; Anthony Av, w s, part of Lot 217, map of Prospect Hill estate; Anthony Av, e s, 101.4 ft s of 181st St, 1 year..... 1,200
BERGER, Benjamin, to William H. Barth; 186th St, s s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 4,000
BLACK, John, and others to E. W. Brooks; 42 Pearl St, 1 year..... 1,500
BUCKLEY, Annie, to Patrick Foy; Creston Av, n w corner of 182d St, 3 years.. 900
CARPENTER, Francis O. and wife to Carolyn B. Wright; Valentine Av, w s, part of Lots 12 and 13, map of Peter Valentine farm, 2 years..... 5,000
CROSS, Thomas R., to George Ehret; 124 St. Ann's Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500
D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to Ephraim B. Levy; lot 588, Map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 650
DELEVEAUX, Joseph, to George Ehret; 1,632 East End Av, demand..... 5,500
DONNELLY, Frank, to Claribel Spiess; Rockfield St, n s, 100 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x100, and strip adjoining, 1 year. 450
DOUGAN, Amelia J., to William E. Kotman; Cherry St, n s, 165.11 ft w of Pike St, 50.2x150.7x50x148.2..... 30,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to Benjamin T. Kissam; e s of 8th Av, 60.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 18,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to St. Luke's Hospital; 8th Av, e s, 80.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 18,000
HAVANAGH, Bernard, and wife to James W. Jones; 183d St, n s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 8,000
HEGLAND, Jane, to Elizabeth T. Mosher; Lot 26, map of land of Samuel Boyd, Sixteenth Ward, leasehold, 3 years 500
KENDALL, Nicholas D., to Samuel W. B. Smith; Park Av, w s, 50.6 ft n of 110th St, 90x100.9, 1 year..... 5,000
KIRKMAN, Janie E., to Louise Tillinghast; 29th St, s s, 256.8 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 40,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to Charles H. Reed; Madison Av, s w corner of 132d St, 2 years 4,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to David Gideon; Madison Av, s w corner of 132d St, 5 years 35,000
LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, and wife to Mark Blumenthal; Lexington Av, w s, 54.6 ft s of 119th St, 27x90, 1 and 3 years, (two mortgages) 18,000
LEVIN, Solomon, to Isaac Goldberg; lots 2 and 2½, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 year..... 2,000
MANSFIELD, Susan H., and another, to Alonzo B. Kight; Riverside Drive, e s, 22 ft s of 104th St, installments..... 13,000
MARSHALL, Mary K., to S. W. Dexter; 250 West 124th St, 1 year..... 3,000
MAXWELL, Elizabeth, to Isabella S. Wall; e s of Wales Av, 110 ft s of St. Mary's St, 22.1 ft to Port Morris Branch R. R., 1 year..... 3,500
MELRATH, Percy, and wife to G. W. Dayton; 13 Spruce St, 2 years..... 1,800
McSHANE, William and Mary J., to Andrew Nelson; s w s of Vermilyea Av, 100 ft s of Isham St, 2 years..... 350
MUHLENFELS, Charles, to Emma E. Gross; 147th St, s s, 133.10 ft w of Grand Boulevard, demand..... 2,000
PATERNO, John, to George S. Hamlin; 204 West 106th St, 3 years..... 28,000
PEETZ, Gustav, to Lydia De L. Andrews; 89th St, s s, 171.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 18,000
POLK, Maurice, to Jacob D. Butter; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 1 year 100,000
POLK, Maurice, to Jacob D. Butter; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 1 year 40,000
SCHWALBENBERG, John, and Frank G. Coryell to John F. Steeves; w s of Jackson Av, 290 ft s of 156th St, 2 months.. 5,000
SIMPSON, John F., and Charles H. to Julia R. Cameron; 58 West 129th St, 3 years 21,000
SMITH, Charles G., and others, executors, to Saurin Durell; Gerard Av and Butternut St, s e corner, 3 years..... 600
STEARNS, Gertrude, to Frank Ritter, Jr.; n s of 120 St, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 1,500
TAMES, Moses H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Eldridge St, e s, 78.2 ft n of Hester St, 5 years 8,000
TOELBERG, John, to George Stolz; 902 East 165th St, 1 year 1,000
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 423 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 392.4 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 402.2 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWMAN, William, and another, executors, &c., to David Kohnstamm, as guardian..... Nom.
CONDIT, William L., and others, guardians, &c., to Mabel R. Sherman..... Nom.
CRUIKSHANK, William M., to Mary D. Cruikshank..... 500
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Morris Morrison.. 1,000
ISOLA, Charles F., to Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee..... 7,500
KIMBALL, Austin, and another, trustees, to George De Coutts..... 10,000
KIMBEL, Anthony, Jr., and another, trustees, to Theodore and Eugene Conkling..... 10,100
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff..... 15,008
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff..... 5,003
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Ottman..... 10,000
SCHELL, Edward P., and others, guardians, &c., to Mabel R. Sherman, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles Strauss..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles Strauss..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles W. Dumont..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, s w corner of West Farms Road, 62.1x100x14.5x110.9; Church E. Gates & Co. against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 485
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x85; Heil Brothers against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor 400
ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x78; Chester P. Reynolds against Vector Ohlson, owner; John Woodruff, owner and contractor 142
MILLIS AV, 444; Wolff Schiffman against Adolph W. Sieling and others; Gus P. Bruderlein, contractor 117
3D AV, 818, n w corner of 50th St; E. Pozzo & Son against J. Monroe Taylor, owner; F. H. Kerwin, lessee and contractor 117
3D AV, 4,177 to 4,181, and 769 East 176th St; M. Manassa against Laura Streifler, owner; Streifler & Sons, contractors..... 109
11TH ST, 253 St e of White Plains Av, 50x114; Hirsch & Conant against Annie and Joseph Troman, owners and contractors 165
25TH ST, 149 West; Purcell & Fay Company against Harriet V. Houghton, owner; William Somers, contractor 470
63D ST, s s, 160 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Michael Cavanagh and others against Sieling & Jackson Architectural Iron Works, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor, (five liens) 66
83D ST, 327 West; Michael Rofrano & Co. against William Call, owner; E. P. Dobson & Co. contractors 975
83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41x102; Timothy Coughlen against Jacob Jung, owner; Dennis O'Connell, contractor 30
103D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; Earl Mansfield against Jacob Wiedhopf, owner and contractor 25
129TH ST, 515 and 517 West; Max Kramer against John Allen, owner; Jake Katz, contractor 21
159TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Earl Mansfield against Henry Muller, Sr., owner and contractor 55
177TH ST, or Tremont Av, n s, 175 ft e of Main St, 25x100; Herman Masche against John Carson, owner; —— Totten, contractor 300
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
BROOK AV, s e corner of 150th St, proposed, 100x100; Henry E. & Herbert Janes with Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., (nine payments) $40,000

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON ST, 621; Mary Tully, trustee, &c., against William E. Caldwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Warner.
PENFOLD AV, s w corner of Suburban Place, 100x100; Frederick N. Du Bois against Sarah A. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. V. Simpson.
36TH ST, 134 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Annie L. and Henry H. Dyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.
85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; John C. Barth against Thomas Smith and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.
114TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Jacques Pollatschek and another against Maurice Pollatschek, now Polk, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. J. Altkrug.
140TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; David Stewart against Isma Schreyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Fall term of the United States Supreme Court began at noon today. Chief Justice Fuller announced that the usual custom was to meet and adjourn on the opening day, in order to join in a call of respect on the President, but owing to the President's enforced absence from the city the court would hear motions to-day and begin calling the docket to-morrow. The first decisions probably will be handed down next Monday.

The following motions were heard to-day:

353—The State of Ohio, appellant, vs. J. B. Thomas.—Motion to advance submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of counsel.

410—John B. Russell, petitioner, vs. Frederick Stearns & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, submitted by H. M. Campbell, T. A. Banning, and Ephraim Banning, in support of petition, and by R. A. Parker and Charles F. Burton, in opposition thereto. Leave granted to Solicitor General Richards to file suggestions herein.

306—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas. 307—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas, and 334—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Motions to advance submitted by Silas Hare in behalf of counsel.

336—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. John G. Warner.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Richard De Gray, J. D. Rouse, William Grant, and Wheeler H. Peckham, in support of motion, and by Samuel L. Gilmore and B. K. Miller, in opposition thereto.

413—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jakobson, claimant, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Richard de Gray in support of petition.

304—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by James S. Erwin for the appellee.

426—Henry Gaines, petitioner, vs. The United States, and 427, Louis Gallot, petitioner vs. The United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by A. B. Beckwith in support of petitions, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition within one week.

320—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, petitioner, vs. J. K. Du Bois.—Administrators' petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by J. B. Forsker, in support of petition, and by R. E. McParland, in opposition thereto.

264—The City of Richmond, petitioner, vs. the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Motion to advance submitted by H. R. Pollard for the petitioner.

23—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Ordered passed to be heard with 175 as one cause, on motion of Walter D. Davidge for the plaintiffs in error.

391—Fred J. Kiesel & Co., petitioners, vs. The Sun Insurance Office of London.—Petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by B. M. Wilson in behalf of A. R. Heywood, in support of petition, and by F. C. Van Ness in opposition thereto.

218—Robert Dunlap, appellant, vs. The United States.—Re-assigned for amendment on the second Monday of November at the head of that call, on motion of George A. King for the appellant.

189—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Placed at the foot of the list of assigned cases for Oct. 17, on motion of J. M. Wilson for the appellant.

229—Lindsay & Phelps Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Mullen et al.—Motion to advance submitted by J. K. Redington for the defendant in error, and opposition thereto submitted by Moses E. Clapp for the plaintiff in error.

805—The St. Louis Mining and Milling Company of Montana et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Montana Mining Company, Limited.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of W. E. Cullen and Charles J. A. Hughes, Jr., in support of motions, and by W. W. Dixon and E. W. Toole in opposition thereto.

337—The Third National Bank of Philadelphia, petitioner, vs. The National Bank of Chester Valley.—Petitioners for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, submitted by J. H. Ashton in behalf of Henry B. Tompkins for the petitioner, and by W. D. Ellis in opposition thereto.

62—The United States, appellant, vs. the Oregon and California Railroad Company et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton, in behalf of counsel for appellees.

291—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. H. Hayden and J. K. McCammon in support of motion and by Arthur Brown and H. P. Henderson in opposition thereto.

402—S. H. H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—Motion to advance submitted by George B. Watson for the defendants in error.

332—Charles J. Meadowcraft et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

131—The Durango Land and Coal Company, appellants, vs. Roger C. Evans et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed per stipulation.

173—The Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Transfer and Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Wilson, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

To-day's call: Nos. 7, 11, 12, (and 13,) 20, 25, 28, 35, 38, 39, 40.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

148—In re Harris Towing & Trans. Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tug G. H. Notta.
136—Slover vs. Car Float No. 1.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

37—Winston vs. Winston.
67—Hoffheimer vs. Am. Distributing Co.
76—Schattman vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
80—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
81—Kohiman vs. Selvage
51—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
30—De Klyn vs. Simpson.
82—Starbuck vs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Canizzuzo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Pyle vs. Todd.
3—Quinn vs. Quinn.
4—Central Nat. Bank vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
5—Littlefield vs. Butler.
6—Apfel vs. Sexton.
7—Grenner vs. Grenner.
8—Country Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
9—McKenzie vs. McKenzie.
10—Post vs. Jones.
11—In re. Hawthorne St.
12—Clawson vs. Wellcome.
13—Patrick vs. Underwood.
14—Duncan vs. Cole.
15—Colston vs. Russell B. Coal Co.
16—Ryan vs. Howe.
17—Anderson vs. Anderson.
18—Dunham vs. Scott.
19—Krahnke vs. Lesnowski.
20—Angine vs. Ricciadi.
21—Lewisaka vs. Vlasto.
22—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
23—Frankau vs. same.
24—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
25—Ferrowich vs. Samuels.
26—Rosenthal vs. same.
27—Green vs. Aviale Remedial Agency.
28—Siegel vs. Siegel.
29—Van Au vs. Palladino.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrer.

808—Tompkins vs. Brown. Preferred Causes.
1916—Franklin vs. Minertzhagen.
1760—Coundouris vs. Ehrmann.
1969—Schwach vs. Turner.
1727—People ex rel. Roosevelt vs. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

1621—Byrne vs. Reilly.
890—Harris vs. Elliott.
1479—Britton vs. Hooper.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1634—Noonan vs. Noonan.
1451—Terwilliger vs. Klingman.
1564—Stephens vs. Stephens.
1531—Stahlnecker vs. Gerding.
1651—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.
963—Tilton vs. Stivers.
1527—Delano vs. Rice.
1337—Victoria Pap. Mill Co. vs. Casbriel.
1375—Nugent vs. Nugent
1483—Smith vs. Stiftas.
1465—Smith vs. Freitag.
1497—Rossou vs. Poll.
1502—Hirschbein vs. Johnson.
1508—Levy vs. Levy.
1510—Cooney vs. Siefke.
1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1525—Galvin vs. Healy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gleorich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1950—Manning vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1951—Skelly vs. same.
1952—Zuckman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1963—Fellman vs. same.
2007—Goldschmidt vs. Union Ry. Co.
2054—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1905—Phapinger vs. Meyer.
2235—Shattrick vs. Fidelity Loan Ass'n.
2377—Faurot vs. Simon.
2390—Davis vs. Hoefer.
2489—O'Bierne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2476—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2200—Flynn vs. Mayor, &c.
2201—Same vs. same.
1694—Elsbeck vs. Brookhop.
1702—Am. Lith. Co. vs. Barlow.
1128—Brady vs. Bromfield.
1574—Robertson vs. Bauermann.
1059—Bradley vs. Solheim.
1482½—Hollins vs. Hubbard.
1045—Rosenbaum vs. Gorman.
1046—Same vs. same.
1583—Bridgeman vs. Saratoga Victoria Springs Co.
1957—Atchison vs. Williamson.
2062—Sternberger vs. Strauss.
2097—Reinold vs. Meyer.
2178—Hull vs. Terry.
2757—Mehrtens vs. Spahl.
1831—Ginsberg vs. Von Segern.
1870—Abe Stein Co. vs. Robertson.
1528—Collins vs. Webster.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaret D. Griswold.
2—Michael T. Joyce.

BOARDERS WANTED.

19TH ST., 122 EAST.—Corner rooms, four windows; private bathroom s; other rooms; superior board; parlor dining.

72D ST., 250 WEST.—Elegant rooms; superior table; cozy, comfortable.

LARGE RECEPTION ROOM; ALSO HANDsomely furnished rooms; bath connecting; parlor dining-room; references. 168 East 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

20 EAST 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished room in small private family; gentleman with reference only.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also hall room.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—Pleasant, light room for gentleman in a private house, near Madison Square.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, comfortable room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

J. O. PROCHAZKA, Klavier Studio. Wednesday, 131 West 116th St.; Saturday, S. Nyack.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman who has filled both places; assist in pantry. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at present employer's, 120 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in pantry; private family; best city reference. Y., Box 317, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, two days, 221 East 40th St., Gilligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for her chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. L., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; private family; three years' references. Present employer's, 9 East 65th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, with best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 149 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 309 West 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady, (graduate,) competent to instruct in English, French, (spoken,) and Latin; select engagement; would assume duties of lady's companion; highest testimonials; salary not demanded; simply a comfortable and agreeable home; reference. Rest, Box 220, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS—HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad for Winter wishes to find good places, together or separately, for her cook, waitress and housemaid. Call or address 21 East 11th St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in small private family; best city reference. 1,548 Broadway, corner 46th St., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By young German Protestant cook; understands all soups, meat, cream, and pastry; best city references; wages, $25. Call for two days at 215 East 45th St.

COOK.—First class; private family; excellent meat, soups, bread, pastry, desserts; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; in private family; best city references. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; excellent reference; private family. 153 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages $45. Cook, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; understands milk and butter; best references. 446 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; bread, cake, all kinds of dessert, private family; reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By competent person as cook; best references; wages, $25. 221 East 40th St., Gilligan's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook; understands her business; best city references. 176 East 81st St. Mrs. Magnough's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a French Canadian as cook by the day, week, or month; very competent. 221 East 21st St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; good references; willing and obliging. C., Box 33, 769 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; good reference. J. A. T., Box 166, Times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 63 Riverside Drive.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To do washing, ironing, or cleaning in a private family by the day; steady, four or five days a week; personal reference. S. T., Box 279, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman to work by the day or washing to take home; first-class laundress. Henderson, 536 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work. 551 West 57th St., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do washing or cleaning by the day; references. Dietz, 122 East 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Macheret; evening and street gowns; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Desires few more customers by the day; good fitter; terms reasonable. H., 649 9th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; out by the day; terms, $2. Mrs. Ungeheuer, 350 East 89th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By young girl, by the day, in private family, on ladies' or children's dresses. Mamie A. Smith, 104 East 89th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess of exceptional qualifications and superior methods; is highly recommended by a city family, in which she has taught seven years; elementary or advanced English and piano; prominent references. Visiting Engagement, Box 216, Times Office.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a North German; references. Call, from 9 till 1, 850 Madison Av., corner of 70th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced woman as housekeeper in a refined family; fully competent to take entire charge. Mrs. Johnston, 229 West 16th St.; third bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family. 699 10th Av., Lennon's bell; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman as kitchenmaid in private family. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at present employer's, 120 West 72d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, speaking French; experienced in traveling, packing, hairdressing, and dressmaking; excellent references. A. T., 37a Sutton Place, Avenue A.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress in private family; cuts and fits excellently; city reference. Competent, Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to take family washing; drying in open air; good laundress; 60 cents per dozen; good reference. McNay, 417 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as first-class laundress; with references; wages $25. Wassil, 184 East 2d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a woman as good laundress by the day, or to do house cleaning; good reference. 311 East 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse to growing children. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 12, at present employer's, 318 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; can take entire charge of infant; five and a half years' best city reference. Toy store, 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts.

NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Lvons, 109 East 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By competent young woman as monthly nurse to elderly or invalid lady or child; willing to do up-stairs work; long experience in sickness; best city reference; no objection to country or travel. Nurse, 26 West 90th St., Davis's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress; good dressmaker. Present employer's, 246 West 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestant girls; one experienced waitress; three years' city reference; other as chambermaid; both will assist with other work if required; permanent place in private American family desired. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress in private American family; best city reference. 627 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; 5½ years' best city reference. 265 East 78th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 426 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as assistant bookkeeper or in office; willing and ambitious; best of references; moderate salary. Rev. William J. H. Boetcker, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, EXTENSIVE business experience, finished correspondent, desires permanent, responsible position with mercantile house, or as private secretary to physician or literary man; capable of taking charge of branch office. Business, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By a young lady as office assistant. Brown, 111 Fairmont Place, Tremont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler where one or more men or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., or Northern months. Address, until Oct. 18, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER.—As butler in a private family, by a middle-aged man; best of city reference. R. W., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; speaks French; valeting; good care of silver; city references. W. M., 253 West 37th St.

BUTLER or COACHMAN.—By a young man as butler or coachman. H. M., present employer's, 18 East 64th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find place for competent English butler where parlormaid is kept. Call or address for two days, 450 Madison Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; strictly first-class in every branch; fine pastry cook; disengaged Oct. 15; in private family; city preferred; good references. Chef, Box 134, Madison, N. J.

CHEF.—As chef in private family or club; excellent cook; best references. Werner, 320 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—Single; eight years' city reference; last employer, who is going abroad, can be interviewed. Simpson, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By good reliable man; four years' references. G. Kitney, 409 East 71st St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By German on gentleman's place; understands taking care of horses, harness, cows, &c. German, Box 171, Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Protestant laundress for country place on the Hudson. Call between 10 and 12 at 25 East 69th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment in the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $1,500 among 500 best agents in the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Assistant manager; services required by an old established and leading fire insurance company; a gentleman of general underwriting knowledge and ability. Reply, in confidence, stating age, extent and area of experience, and salary expected, to Trustee, Box 220, Times.

WANTED—Coachman, second man; young; single; Irish preferred; about 5 feet 6 inches; must show proof understanding duties, temperance, and respectability; no others need apply. Post Office Box 714, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Butler, in private family; must be single and young; have first-class city references. Address, stating references, W. E., Post Office Box 486.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 704 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day [Seal.] of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER, U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c. Clerk.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6wTu

Miscellaneous.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, said point being distant one hundred and seventy-five feet (175 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of aforesaid premises.

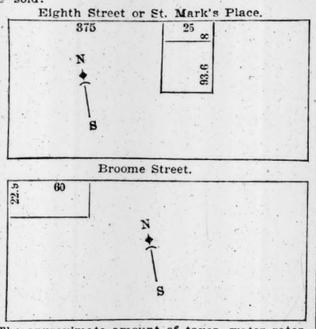
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 169 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

I felt better from the very first one I took. I had taken them for about a month, and was feeling so much better that I had forgotten about the bad feelings I used to have. The doctors called my trouble dyspepsia. I had it for about seven years, and had never in all my life been able to eat rich food or a very hearty meal. I often wondered why I should have so much dyspepsia. I would have what I call waterbrash sometimes four or five times a day, when clean water that seemed hot would run out of my mouth and the pain was something terrible for a minute, or else I would have pains at times in my stomach that would fairly double me up or pains in my shoulders and legs and all over me so that I would wish I was dead. I would send for the doctor, and when he came in he would say: "Well what is the matter now?" The best way to describe how I felt was just to say that everything was the matter with me and I felt bad everywhere. I think everybody who is troubled with their stomach ought to just try Ripans Tabules and they will soon know how valuable they are. My age is fifty-one years.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH OF INCARNATION.—Pew for sale or rent; north side of south aisle, near chancel; six sittings; very desirable and reasonable. Address Pew, Box 220, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

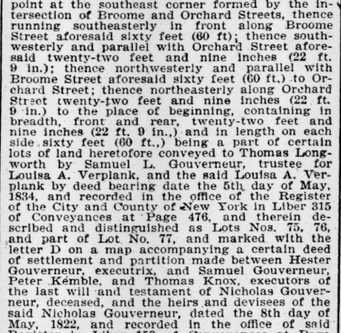
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

EOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, John Burt, Elizabeth Burton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n0

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE FLANAGAN, ANNA NOLAN, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. ANNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 287 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898. RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator. o11-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilbur, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. s27-1aw6wTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 358 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 A.M. " " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 A.M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MANITOU.....OCTOBER 22
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 29
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN

ROBBER TRAVIS'S METHODS

He Says the Secret of His "Art" Is to "Go It Alone."

SHUNNED ALL OTHER THIEVES

He Will Be Arraigned This Morning Charged with a Robbery at Hartford, Conn.

William E. Travis, artistic burglar, who was arrested by Detectives Fogarty and Kerr on Saturday, will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning, for robbing the home of Miss Juliet Sumner, 11 Myrtle Street, Hartford, Conn.

"Burglary is an art," said Travis to Capt. McClusky, yesterday, "and the secret of the art is to go it alone. It may take years of study, like any other profession, but it is an art, just the same. For years I have evaded the police, lived a quiet life, and kept out of the company of thieves, and I would have shot myself if I had known I was going to suffer such disgrace as this."

There was just a touch of pathos in the voice of Travis as he spoke to Capt. McClusky, who is the only person who has interviewed the big-boned burglar. Safe in his cell at Police Headquarters, he is away from the eyes of all save the jail officers, and so he will be kept, for Capt. McClusky regards him as an important individual, to whom robberies of a past decade may possibly be traced.

Travis gave his age as thirty-two, but he looks much older. He is 5 feet 8½ inches in height, according to the Bertillon system of measurement. He weighs 172 pounds, and has a marvelous physique. His chest, at normal expansion, measures 48 inches, and his biceps are well developed. There seems to be not an ounce of fat on his body—it is all bone and muscle, and he has that severe, hard countenance that seems to denote strength. Those who have seen him say that his strength has aided him greatly in his work. Outside of this predominating characteristic, Travis has black hair, brown eyes, a dark complexion, and his mustache is thin and of the same color as his hair.

He has been known as William E. Dalton, and also as Burche, and, while going under both of these aliases, for some weeks past, the police have known that he was not above suspicion. Although he glories in the fact that he has never been arrested before, the police knew that when a definite clue was found his time would be up. Detectives Kerr and Fogarty, who have been shadowing Travis since "Big Bill" Mason told Capt. McClusky that he was the only lucky burglar on earth, felt certain on Tuesday last that the suspected man would be in their clutches before the week was out. On that day he purchased a ticket for New Haven, Conn., and during the week several robberies were committed in and about Hartford. Yesterday morning, Miss Juliet Sumner, 11 Myrtle Street, Hartford, Conn., in company with Detectives Farrell and McGrath of that place, called on Capt. McClusky and identified part of the stolen property found in Travis's Brooklyn room. It consisted of spoons, knives, and forks, all of solid silver and gold-plated, and had been stolen from Miss Sumner's residence last Thursday night.

During his conversation with Capt. McClusky, Travis said that he was a commercial traveler by supposition, but a burglar by force of habit. For ten years or more he had been following his calling, and during that time he had avoided the company of other burglars with holy abhorrence.

"I looked upon the matter in a systematic manner," he said. "Other men did not. Three may make a crowd and two a company, but in my case I was always my own pal and confidant. I looked to my dress, my speech, and all that, and no one could have told me from the finest gentleman in the land."

Then he went on to say that he never carried any tools but two wrenches and a 'jimmy' and a small piece of candle. He always entered a building by the second-story window, and if that is true, it is the opinion of the officers that he was an expert porch climber, for no rope ladders or anything similar was found in his room. He never entered a building that he did not first examine, and never went into a neighborhood which was heavily patrolled by police. He also says that a burglar can go into the small towns with the greatest safety, for in such places the residents retire early, and are not afraid of being robbed, like New Yorkers. Then the police are not so alert. He deplores New York as a happy hunting ground for thieves. It is too wide-awake, says Travis. A man might go on for a while, but his capture was only a matter of a short time. Then the crowds would prevent an escaping man from going very far, if he had to use his legs.

"When I rob a house," continued Travis, "I try to remain in it for as short a time as possible. If there is a drawer full of valuables, I take it from its chest and carry it out of the house, and do the proper looting on the outside. The slightest noise might awaken the inmates of a house. But with me no one would have a chance, for I would use my revolvers if necessary. I have never until this been accosted by a police officer, and I have always carried the swag away. Light and shade is one of the secrets of burglary, and the good burglar will never stand in a place where he is open to detection through his shadow."

That Travis always had his "guns" with him is an established fact, for his pockets had been badly worn by them. It is also said that these pistols had been his companions for years. They are of .32 calibre; one is in good trim, but the other shows signs of rust and exposure.

Capt. McClusky will not divulge just now the address of Travis's home in Brooklyn or his mother's in Manhattan. In a trunk in his mother's house was a pair of gold and mother-of-pearl opera glasses; a Swiss silver hunting-case watch, an English open-face watch, a small silver chatelaine open-face watch, and another watch of similar pattern. Among the articles was a silver bookmark, bearing the initials "R. S."; a silver bangle with a number of coins, on which were engraved various names and initials, such as "Harry," "Amor," "George," and "E. C., 1880"; a Masonic emblem in blue, bearing the name "George"; fifteen empty purses, a lady's jacket, several fancy clocks, a dozen knives and forks, a soup ladle with the initial "P," belts, buckles, card cases, bracelets, nail scissors, and lockets.

The relatives of the prisoner are grief-stricken. His mother would not believe the news when the detectives informed her of her son's arrest. She said that she never entertained the slightest suspicion that her son was a thief. The man's wife fainted when she heard the news.

Travis was always kind and gentle to his family. He is said to have treated them with every consideration, and was always merry and entertaining and never let them want for anything. Both his mother and wife believed him to be a commercial traveler. He seemed to be successful in business, and they never questioned him much about his affairs.

Capt. McClusky says that Travis's manner is courteous and quiet, and just the opposite to that of other burglars. In his conversations he has said nothing about "Big Bill" Mason, but the belief is that, despite his efforts to keep away from other burglars, he must have met "Big Bill" some dark night while both were following their vocation.

DEATH CAME BEFORE DIVORCE.

Now the Widow Has the Court Decree Set Aside.

Upon the application of Juliette P. Mara, Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a decree of divorce which he granted to her on Sept. 13, from John J. Mara. Just two days before the formal decree was signed, the divorced husband, who served as a soldier in the war, died from sickness.

In April, 1896, Mrs. Mara began the action for divorce. It was finally placed on the calendar for trial in May last. When the time for trial came Mara was not present, for when the war with Spain began he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, and with his comrades was ordered to Camp Black. From Camp Black Mara wrote to his wife that he expected to be ordered to the front in a few days, and that if anything happened to him she would be notified. The note was very formal.

Mara took part in the battles in which his regiment fought, but toward the close of the campaign he fell a victim to sickness. Gallantry had won a name for him, and he was made a Sergeant of Company M. Afterward Mara, with others, was brought from the hospital at Siboney and died in camp on Sept. 11, two days before the court's decree was handed down.

In her application to have the decree set aside and to have the action discontinued, Mrs. Mara says that she was present when her husband's comrades buried him in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Mara lives at 458 Columbus Avenue.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE STAR BOARDER IN LAW.

Justice Cohen, Lawyer, and Witness Couldn't Define Him Except as "Star Boarder."

The suit of Ada F. Scoville, who is suing William H. Jacobs, a letter carrier, for support, alleging that she became his wife by contract, came to trial yesterday before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court. She said, and showed letters to prove, that she had been Jacobs's recognized wife for several years. She said her first husband, Scoville, was the Captain of the ship Daisy Sprager. In 1885 the vessel sailed away from New London and was never afterward heard of.

Then followed a long wrangle. The attorney for the defendant asked the plaintiff if it was not a fact that Jacobs was her "star boarder."

"No, Sir," snapped the woman. "He was not my star boarder. He was my husband."

"What do you mean by star boarder?" asked Justice Cohen.

"Well, I guess it means—er, I guess I don't know," replied Mrs. Scoville.

"But why did you use the term?"

"I did not use it.'

Mrs. Scoville was finally convinced that she did use the term, but said she did not know what it meant. Then one of the lawyers came to the assistance of the Justice.

"Your Honor," he said, "star boarder means—means—er—er, well you know what it means."

"But I do not," replied Justice Cohen.

"Well, it means star boarder," resumed the counsel.

Justice Cohen was finally forced to proceed with the trial without getting a lucid definition of the term. At the conclusion of the testimony Justice Cohen reserved his decision.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMPLICATION IN A TOBACCO TRANSACTION.—The First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the decision of the Special Term affirming the report of a referee refusing to allow the full amount of the claim of the Harris-Seller Banking Company against the assignee of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. The latter were warehousemen in this city and Louisville, Ky. A twenty days' bill of exchange for $2,500, drawn upon them by one of their customers named Skeldon, to enable him to purchase tobacco, was discounted by the Harris-Seller Banking Company, a corporation doing business in Versailles, Ky. Sawyer, Wallace & Co. received the proceeds, and used $2,300 to replace money advanced to Skeldon, and applied the remainder to reimburse themselves for some other claims owing by him. With the $2,300 Skeldon bought on his own account twenty-two hogsheads of tobacco, which were sent to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. to be sold by them on commission, they to have a lien upon it for the amount of the accommodation acceptance of the twenty-five-hundred-dollar draft. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., soon after their acceptance of the draft, failed, and made a general assignment. Their assignee took possession of this tobacco, which was not yet sold. The Harris-Seller Company obtained judgment in the Louisville Chancery Court, Kentucky, determining that they had a lien for $2,500, with interest, upon the tobacco, and requiring the assignee to sell it and pay into court the proceeds. The assignee sold the tobacco pursuant to the judgment, and paid into court $1,700, the net proceeds. The Harris-Seller Company, after receiving this sum on account of the acceptance, presented a claim to the assignee of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. for the full amount of the draft. This disputed claim was referred, and the referee reported that the $1,700 should be deducted from the amount, the remainder, $800, to go to the Harris-Seller Company. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said, in part: "If Skeldon had sold the tobacco and paid the money to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. upon this draft, undoubtedly it would have thus far diminished their debt. It makes no difference from a legal point of view whether Skeldon sold the property of his own free will, or whether the Harris-Seller Company procured it to be sold and took the proceeds and applied them. In either case the Harris-Seller Company received and applied upon its draft the money of Skeldon which Sawyer, Wallace & Co. were entitled to have to protect them against the payment. Having received this money and applied it upon their draft, they were not entitled to prove against the assignee anything more than the remainder, after deducting the amount of the payment."

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THE ATTACHMENT WAS IMPROPERLY VACATED.—Monroe Salisbury was sued in September, 1893, in the Supreme Court, by Harry S. Henry, and an attachment was granted against him, as being a non-resident. The trial, in March, 1896, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for a considerable amount of money. The judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division, on the ground that the facts alleged in the complaint and proved did not make out a cause of action. On the second trial, in December, 1897, the same evidence being presented, a verdict was directed for the defendant. After an undertaking had been given, staying proceedings on the judgment pending appeal, the warrant of attachment was vacated on the ground that plaintiff had no cause for action against the defendant. The Appellate Division has now unanimously reversed the order vacating the warrant of attachment. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that no cause of action having been shown, the attachment might very properly have been vacated but for the provision of Section 3,343 of the Code, Subdivision 2, which provides that a stay of proceedings suspends the effect of the annulment of the judgment, and the reversal or vacating of the judgment revives the warrant. "The annulment of the warrant takes place," Justice Rumsey says, "because of the judgment by which it has been determined that the plaintiff has no cause of action; but the statute thus annulling it nevertheless reserves a final conclusion as to the validity of the warrant until it shall be determined upon the appeal that the determination that there was no cause of action was a correct one, and if that should prove to be incorrect, the Legislature intends that the warrant should stand."

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QUESTION OF PRIORITY OF MORTGAGES.—In a foreclosure suit brought by Stella Lanier against David Milliken and others, it appeared that Russell H. Hoadley made a loan upon mortgage on these premises, relying on the representations of his attorney that he was getting a first mortgage, although, in fact, an examination of his mortgage would have disclosed that it was made expressly subject to the lien of a $6,000 mortgage by Sarah A. Hardy. A few months later, the plaintiff's assignor made a loan and accepted a bond and mortgage upon the same property, upon the representations of the same attorney, who was also attorney for the owner of the equity of redemption, to the effect that there was no other mortgage, except the Hardy mortgage, and he thereupon paid off the Hardy mortgage, and accepted the bond and mortgage of $8,000 in suit, and had it recorded. Both parties, who were misled by the same attorney, remained for years in mutual ignorance of each other's rights, and of the record of their respective mortgages. The question in the case turned upon whether, by filing the satisfaction piece for the Hardy mortgage, the plaintiff thereby, as against Hoadley, so destroyed the lien of that mortgage that he could no longer be subrogated, and that for that reason the Hoadley mortgage acquired a priority over the plaintiff's mortgage in suit. Justice Freedman, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the superior equity was with her.

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MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGMENTS.—George D. Batchelor obtained an alternative writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court, requiring Frank C. Bacon, clerk of the First Municipal Court, to issue a transcript and an execution upon a judgment entered in that court last January, in favor of Batchelor and against Antonio Rasines, as defendant, for $177.16. The writ alleged that the judgment had not been satisfied, released, reversed, or stayed. Justice Daly yesterday, on demurrer, gave judgment for the defendant, upon the ground that the writ did not state that the judgment continued in existence or in full force and effect, and that it was not shown that the judgment had not been set aside on motion, according to the power vested in the Justice.

Excuse our chuckling, but the weather is in about the mood to make the exchange of your money and our overcoats probable; for if we can't satisfy you, no one can—$13 to $30.

One of the most serviceable of our overcoats, yes, and one of the most stylish, is a "medium weight," none too heavy for Fall, none too light for Winter—cövert cloth, worsted lined, velvet collar; $25.

If you'll send us your name, we'll send you The Works of R., P. and Co.—8 books—one for each department—Boys' and Men's clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN CHINA

James S. Fearon Tells of the Increasing Demand for American Goods.

GOOD BUSINESS FACILITIES

An Outlet for Surplus Stocks of American Cotton Domestics—The Big Railroad Concession to a New York Syndicate.

James S. Fearon, senior member of the New York firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., 87 Front Street, has been engaged in trade with China for about thirty years, and for a considerable portion of that time he has resided in China. He is now in this country, but is preparing to return within the next few days to Shanghai, where he is the President of the Municipal Council. He is deeply interested in the development of American trade and industries in China, and his familiarity with existing conditions and possibilities prompts him to take a very hopeful view of the chances of American traders in the Celestial Empire.

Speaking of the exports from the United States to China, Mr. Fearon said: "This country is sending about $7,000,000 worth of cotton domestics to China annually. The exportation of American cotton also is likely to increase largely in the near future, because of the establishment of numerous cotton spinning mills at Shanghai. There are large shipments of flour, chiefly from Pacific Coast ports, to Hongkong for distribution from that point to the Southern treaty ports in China. Other things that United States shippers send to China are pig iron, from the Southern States, and old iron, such as scrap, old boiler tubes, and old horseshoes. There is a large Chinese demand for old iron of this character. Cut and wire nails are imported into China from this country, also cigarettes, condensed milk, locomotives, steel rails, and other railroad material. People in China can buy locomotives from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper in this country than they can get them in Europe. The present indications are that there will speedily be an immense increase in the demand for all descriptions of railroad material.

"There is a large trade in refined petroleum in China, and it is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, which has agencies throughout the Far East. The shipments of cotton domestics from the United States to China from the 1st of last January to Aug. 31 aggregated 140,000 bales. It is in this trade, if it is not interfered with by the changes now going on in the relations of European powers affecting the territory of the empire, that I look for the probability of such an increase in the near future that American manufacturers should have no difficulty in disposing of their surplus products, which has been so heavy a burden on the trade during the last few years.

"Manufacturers in the Southern States can now produce coarse-yarn cloth, such as drills and sheetings, so cheaply that the mills in Lancashire find it impossible to compete with them, and, if exporters will only study the requirements of the Chinese in finer yarn-cloths also, I feel convinced that they will be able to secure a good portion of the trade in that line of goods.

"The financeering of shipments from United States ports to China is entirely monopolized by branches of large English banks, having extended business relations all through the Far East. American exporters are afforded quite as good exchange and banking facilities as the English and Continental shippers enjoy.

"A large proportion of the shipments to China are made via Suez chiefly in British tramp steamers. Freight rates are lower from New York to China than from England to China. The various lines of steamers from San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver carry good cargoes consisting chiefly of flour, cotton, cotton domestics, and canned goods. The most important treaty ports in China are: In the South—Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foo-Choo; in the North—Shanghai, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, Niu-Chwang, Hankow, and the other Yangtse River ports. Practically all of the exports from this country go to Hongkong and Shanghai for distribution. Hongkong takes nearly all the flour for distribution in the South, also a large quantity of petroleum. Shanghai takes all of the domestics, the cotton, a large proportion of the oil, and the bulk of the other articles. These are distributed to the Yangtsze River ports and the three northern ports, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, and Niu-Chwang; the last named three ports take 90 per cent. of the domestic cottons sent from the United States to China, as well as a large percentage of the petroleum and miscellaneous articles.

"Shanghai is by far the most important of the treaty ports. The aggregate trade there amounts to about $160,000,000 annually. The foreign settlements, native city, and suburbs have a population of about 600,000. The population of the Anglo-American settlements has doubled within the past eight years. This is chiefly owing to the rapid development of manufacturing enterprises, such as cotton mills, silk filatures, &c. It is estimated that 30,000 natives are employed in these industries. The only successful enterprises of this kind are under foreign (other than native) management. Shanghai, in my opinion, is destined to be one of the largest manufacturing centres in the world. The municipality contemplates giving a concession for twenty-three miles of electric street railways, and the foreign settlement already has about sixty miles of streets.

"The completed railroads in China are chiefly in the north, where about 250 miles of road are in operation, say from Tongku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, about 120 miles in a westerly direction with Pekin as the terminus, and about 130 miles toward the north to Shan-hae-quan, just outside the great wall. An extension of this last portion to Moukden and Niu-Chwang is proposed. The Imperial Railway Administration had authorized a loan of $10,000,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for this purpose, but the Russian Government objected to the use of British capital in this connection, on the plea that the extension was through Manchuria, and consequently within 'the Russian sphere of influence.'

"The only other line of railway now completed is that from Woosung, at the mouth of the Whangpo River, (on which is Shanghai,) to Shanghai, a distance of about twelve miles. This road is to be extended to Soochow, Chingkeang, and Nankin, and eventually to Hankow; the concession to build this extension was recently secured by a syndicate of British capitalists, and work on it is already under way. The Lu Han Railroad, from Pekin to Hankow, passing through the rich province of Shansi, will go in a southerly direction to Hankow. A concession to build this has lately been granted to a Franco-Belgian syndicate, and it is generally supposed that the Russian Government will provide the funds. The material for this road will be furnished exclusively by French and Belgian manufacturers.

"The most important concession yet granted is that for a railroad line from Hankow to Canton, obtained by a syndicate of New York capitalists. This new railroad will be about 900 miles long, and will pass through the rich and densely populated provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung. Its terminus will be at Canton, and it will have a branch to Kowloong, the recently acquired British territory, opposite Hongkong. A staff of American engineers has already started from here for China to survey and report on the proposed route, and it is almost certain that the material and rolling stock to build and equip this line will be shipped from the United States.

"Of course this new railroad will greatly facilitate the extension of American trade in China, but the only means at present in which trade can be extended is through the established mercantile houses there. Any American individual or company desiring to introduce trade or a new industry in China should have relations with some reliable concern already established there. If the proposed enterprise has anything to do with electricity, or machinery, it would be necessary for the projectors to send a technical man to work through the medium of the resident agency.

"I have been repeatedly asked if there is not a great deal of jealousy and opposition on the part of the British merchants as against American new-comers. To such questions I am glad to be able to reply most emphatically in the negative. Not only are British merchants not jealous of the Americans, but they are manifesting a keen desire to co-operate with the Americans who desire to establish business interests in China. It is evident to both British and Americans now residing in China that the interests of both are identical, and that it is to the advantage of these two nations to keep China open to the trade of both.

"It is well to note, also, that the Chinese official and mercantile classes also now see that it is to their interest to encourage British and American capitalists to develop their country. Large and valuable coal and mineral deposits are known to exist in China, especially in the Provinces of Shansi and Shantung. Concessions to mine these mineral deposits have been granted quite recently. The Kaiping coal mines, under Chinese management, on the Tongku-Shanghai-quan line, has an output of 1,500 tons per day, and the management has just sunk a new shaft, from which they expect to double the production. There is a ready sale for all of the coal that can be produced at the equivalent of $4 and $4.50 per ton delivered at Shanghai."

Asked about the extent to which foreign trade has penetrated into China, Mr. Fearon said that official investigations had shown that foreign-made goods have been sold in the interior of China 1,000 and even 1,200 miles from the coast.

The Anglo-American settlements at Shanghai are situated on land ceded in 1845 by China for the residence, &c., of foreigners, the latter being by treaty extra-territorialized, that is, not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. These settlements are locally governed by an international Municipal Council, of which James S. Fearon is now the President. The members of this Council are elected annually by the ratepayers, and the said Council's action is controlled by a code of land regulations drawn up conjointly by the Chinese authorities and the foreign Consuls, and approved by the diplomatic representatives in Pekin.

From the opening of the port, about fifty years ago, to within the last seven years, Mr. Fearon explained, Shanghai was "simply an emporium for the distribution of goods from foreign countries, and for the export of staple articles of the China trade. It is now fast becoming a great manufacturing centre. The foreign settlements are admirably adapted for this purpose, being located on the banks of the Whangpoo River, while the Soochow Creek, an important waterway connecting the City of Soochow, intersects the two settlements. In the event of war the settlements would probably be declared 'outside the base of operations,' as was the case in the China-Japan war."

The estimated population of the foreign settlements, exclusive of the French concession, is 5,200 foreigners, and 340,000 natives.

Women of the Federation Meet.

The Chairmen of the local committees having in charge the arrangements for the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Mendelssohn Hall in November, met at the residence of the President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, 504 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning and reported arrangements nearly completed. It is expected that this will be the banner meeting of the Federation. Everything possible has been arranged to facilitate the work of the convention.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good School Aprons, 48c.

Fine white lawn fancy collar, trimmed with deep ruffle and feather banding—easily laundered, neat, durable and stylish; 4 to 10 yrs., 48c.

The same careful attention to all the small details that make a perfect garment, is given to our low priced goods, as to those of higher grade. They are made by *Children's Specialists.*

60-62 West 23d St.

Tuesday, October 11th.

Ribbon Sale.

520 pieces
Double Satin, Cord Edge,
3½ in. wide, 24c. per yd.
4 " " 28c. " "
4½ " " 33c. " "

Colors: White, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, Reine, Leghorn, Orange, Violette, Oudine, Neptune, Bluette, Dahlia, Loyal, Navy, Brown, Cardinal, Cactus and Black.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Bargains in *Dress Goods.*

English Cheviot & Worsted Matelassé,
—50 inches wide,—
65 cts. per yard, value $1.50.

40-inch All Wool Matelassé, 50 cts., value 75c.

44-inch Braided Bayadere, $1.00, value $1.50.

44-inch Novelty Chevron, 75 cts., value $1.25.

44-inch Silk & Wool Novelty, 75 cts., value $1.25.

44-inch *Mohair and Wool Crepons,* $1.00, value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH FOR THE BEDROOM

is especially appropriate when the decoration of that apartment is of a more or less sombre nature. It is not so decidedly light in shade as maple, nor so dark in appearance as mahogany, but strikes the always desired "happy medium." Our stock of birch bedroom furniture is now particularly varied, as we have recently introduced a number of new designs and ideas in this material.

The soft golden reddish yellows of the wood give the keynote for delightful color schemes. Factory prices are just as light, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Appropriation Asked for Schools More than Double Last Year's Allowance.

REMARKS OF BROOKLYN MEN

They Say They Wish that Borough Was a City Again—The Estimates for Street Cleaning.

The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for $24,571,536.87, which is an increase over the appropriation of 1898 of $12,567,855.03. A large part of this sum is accounted for, however, by an estimate of $9,473,640 for school buildings, sites, additions, and equipments. As the Mayor decided that the amount needed for buildings and sites should come from the sale of bonds, the increase, as shown in the budget, will be only a little over $3,000,000, even if all the other estimates are allowed. When the estimate for the schools was announced, the Mayor said:

"This jump of yours from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000 is a most startling thing to the people of this city, and it must be understood before we vote the money, so the people can understand where their money goes." The report was then taken up, item by item.

President Hubbell said that the board was calculating on fourteen new schools, to accommodate 2,000 pupils each. He said that under the last bond issue $2,500,000 was realized for the building of high schools and $10,000,000 for the building of grammar and primary schools. Six million of the $10,000,000 was already under contract for schools, and $2,000,000 was already under contract for high schools.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Brooklyn Borough School Board, asked for $480,000 more for increase of teachers' salaries. The Mayor said he thought three or four years should be taken for these increases, instead of burdening the taxpayers all at once. The Mayor asked Commissioner Maxwell of the Finance Committee what he thought about it.

"If I had my way," replied Mr. Maxwell, "I'd like to make the boroughs cities again. I'd like to go back where we were." Three or four Brooklyn men standing behind Mr. Maxwell said in chorus, "So would we all."

"We're long-suffering people over in Brooklyn," said Mr. Maxwell.

The Mayor, in discussing the salaries of Brooklyn teachers, remarked that rents were cheaper in that borough than in Manhattan. "My brother went to Brooklyn thirty years ago, when he was married, on account of cheap rent," he said, "and he's been there ever since. Living is cheaper over there."

When a Commissioner from the Borough of Queens asked for large increases for teachers and for other funds, the Mayor cut him short by asking: "Are you one of those who want to go back to the way it was before consolidation again, or are you satisfied with Greater New York?"

"Well," said the Commissioner, "I'm not satisfied with the school situation in our borough in some respects, but I don't think I'd care to go back to the way it was."

"You were not quite so liberal with the money when you were schools for yourselves," said the Mayor. "From the method adopted in Queens it would take a race horse to catch up with them. You want good salaries down there." The Mayor wound up by declaring that the Commissioners of Queens would not get all the money they asked.

The Mayor, in discussing the school report, expressed himself as favoring a salary of $1,000 for teachers of fifteen years' service and $750 for those of ten years' service.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, asked for $5,476,088, an increase of $1,484,976 over the appropriation for 1898. Mr. McCartney became confused when questioned by the Mayor and aroused the latter to anger.

"Does the Commissioner make the account, or do the bookkeepers do it?" the Mayor asked.

"The Commissioner does it," said Mr. McCartney.

"Well," said the Mayor, "if you don't understand what you ask for how shall I know what is right?"

"Mr. Mayor, my bookkeeper is nervous," replied the Commissioner, "and he hasn't got things in very good shape."

The Mayor decided against most of the increases the Commissioner asked for.

SPELLBOUND FOR 18 YEARS.

Mrs. Rice Says People Electrify Her and Fill Her with Gas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice of 34 Morningside Avenue declares that a number of persons in the house she lives in delight in exercising evil power over her. They send waves of electricity into her, causing her great mental and physical agony, and sometimes fill her full of gas till she almost bursts. When she goes out men send waves of electricity into her and laugh at her if she complains.

Mrs. Rice is a small, white-haired woman, sixty-seven years old. She lives with her two sons, both under twenty years of age, and her sister, Rachel Gibbon, in a flat on the first floor. She is a trained nurse, and is at present employed by a family on Riverside Drive. She says that when she leaves the house to go to her patients she is pursued by electric spellbinders. Only Sunday a man sent a wave into one of her legs, so that she had to turn back home, this breaking the spell. Some children were at a party in the house the other day when, Mrs. Rice says, one of them cast a wave of electricity down the wall to her floor and threw her off the sofa.

Mrs. Rice says that she has been under the spells since her husband and she parted, eighteen years ago. She says that immediately after that three of her children died within two weeks. She had never told her sons about the spells.

Mrs. Ruehl, who lives in the house, and in whose flat the children's party was held, said yesterday that Mrs. Rice's sister had told her of the death of Mrs. Rice's three children. Mrs. Ruehl said that Mrs. Rice's condition resulted from her great grief.

"No, I am not a Spiritualist," said Mrs. Rice yesterday. "I am a good, honest Christian woman, though I am very weak." She said that she had complained to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

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RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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